THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 95.] JANUARY 1, 1803. [No. 6, of VOL. 14.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS *in* LONDON, *and their* INFLUENCE *on its* POPULATION.

HAVING for the ſpace of at leaſt thirty years devoted ſome attention to the charitable inſtitutions in London, deſigned to leſſen the ſufferings in general of the poor, and their diſeaſes in particular, I was much ſurpriſed to find a ſerious attack upon them and their ſupporters, in the laſt Critical Review, vol. 36, p. 91, where their animadverſions are concluded in the following words:—"We know the delicate foundation on which we ſtand, and the advantages that may be taken of the opinions thus offered. *We are prepared to repel them*, and to oppoſe *chilling facts* againſt *miſtaken zeal*.

I do not doubt but that thouſands who have given their patronage to theſe charitable eſtabliſhments, have acted from genuine humanity, however improperly they may have exerciſed it: to aſcertain their probable utility, or inutility, is the deſign of the preſent inveſtigation.

One of the moſt extenſive and general means of aſſiſting the ſick poor, is by the long-eſtabliſhed inſtitution of hoſpitals.—It is well known, that many perſons confined in one apartment are liable to generate diſeaſe, and perhaps formerly, when the apartments in hoſpitals were much crowded, and ill ventilated, this fact might have been often realiſed: but of late years theſe receptacles are leſs crowded, excellently ventilated, and thus rendered ſalubrious in every reſpect, and highly conducive to the comfort and recovery of the objects for whoſe reception they were deſtined.

Within the ſpace of the laſt ſixteen years, another ſpecies of charity in aid of the ſick poor has been gradually acquiring celebrity: I allude to diſpenſaries, which are now eſtabliſhed in every part of the metropolis, and likewiſe pretty generally in its environs. Independently of preſcribing for the patients who are able to attend at theſe inſtitutions, the phyſicians viſit at their own miſerable habitations thoſe who are confined by the ſeverity of diſeaſes. It is thus that from the eaſtern extremity of Limehouſe, to the weſtern at Milbank; and on the north, from Iſlington and Somer's-town, to the ſouth as far as Lambeth; and, by means of the Greenwich Diſpenſary, to Newington and Peckham, including a ſpace of nearly fifty ſquare miles, a ſyſtem of medical relief is extended to the poor, unknown in any other part of the globe.

Suppoſing that London and its immediate environs contain one million of human beings, I fear that three hundred thouſand at leaſt may be conſidered as conſiſting of ſuch poor perſons, as, from the hardneſs of the times, would claim under ſickneſs the aid of hoſpitals or diſpenſaries. From long obſervation, I have reaſon to conclude that each individual, upon an average of the whole, is viſited by indiſpoſition every three years. On this ratio one hundred thouſand poor objects would annually require medical aſſiſtance; and I am perſuaded that the total of this number actually receives it from theſe two ſources of medical ſuperintendance.

If we allow the eſtabliſhment of fifteen hoſpitals in the metropolis, and as many diſpenſaries, which there really are, and that each, upon a moderate average, relieves 3500 patients a-year, the amount will exceed 100,000 objects by 5000.—I imagine, indeed, that 120,000 is nearly the amount of patients thus gratuitouſly aſſiſted; but I am deſirous of rather diminiſhing than exceeding, in this ſtatement, the immenſe advantages neceſſarily reſulting from theſe ſalutary eſtabliſhments, and which, one would humanely preſume *à priori*, muſt produce conſiderable influence on the population of this great city. I am well aware that other cauſes muſt have contributed to its ſalubrity; as the opening alleys and courts, widening the ſtreets, and the general improvements in domeſtic œconomy, in cleanlineſs, ventilation, and, I hope I may add, in the extenſion of ſobriety and morality.

To aſcertain the influence of theſe various cauſes on the population of the metropolis, I have ſcrutinized into the moſt certain *data* in my power, the bills of mortality; and have taken my calculations from the laſt thirty years; my concluſions on the average of births and deaths in the firſt fifteen years, compared

with thoſe of the laſt fifteen years, which the annexed table obviouſly exhibits.

I have been induced to take the average of fifteen years, as the improvements in hoſpitals, as well as thoſe of the city, and the eſtabliſhment of diſpenſaries, may be included in this laſt period.

Years.	*Chriſtened.*	*Buried.*
1772	17,916	26,053
1773	16,805	21,656
1774	16,998	20,884
1775	17,629	20,514
1776	17,280	19,048
1777	18,300	23,334
1778	17,300	20,399
1779	16,769	20,420
1780	16,634	20,517
1781	17,026	20,709
1782	17,101	17,918
1783	17,091	19,029
1784	17,179	17,828
1785	17,919	18,919
1786	18,119	20,454
Total,	260,066	307,682
1787	17,508	19,349
1788	19,559	19,697
1789	18,163	20,749
1790	18,980	18,038
1791	18,496	18,760
1792	19,348	20,213
1793	19,108	21,749
1794	18,689	19,241
1795	18,361	21,179
1796	18,826	19,288
1797	18,645	17,014
1798	17,927	18,155
1799	18,970	18,134
1800	19,176	23,068
1801	17,814	19,374
Total,	279,570	294,008

By this table it appears, that during the laſt fifteen years there has been a majority of 19,504 births compared to the fifteen preceding years, and a diminution of 13,574 deaths during the ſame period, which amount together to an increaſe of population, in the laſt fifteen years, to no leſs than 33,078, which is upwards of two thouſand lives annually.

That an increaſe of inhabitants in the metropolis ſhould produce an increaſe in the births, was to be expected; but that an increaſe of population ſhould be attended with a decreaſe of deaths, afforded me equal gratification and ſurprize; and this gratification was augmented in reflecting upon the important effects of Engliſh beneficence—effects that are not only immediately honourable to the nation and individuals, but give encouragement to the future exertions of philanthropiſts, which the preſent ſituation of the times tenderly ſolicit.

I have repeatedly heard cenſure againſt the exerciſe of public charity, and public ſubſcriptions for charitable inſtitutions; that it flatters vanity, and promotes oſtentation: but theſe advocates for aſſumed humility are moſt generally actuated by a ſordid diſpoſition, and ſeek pretexts for avarice rather than for inſtances of private beneficence. We know that an oſtentatious diſplay of giving alms is diſcouraged by high authority: but public good may be exerciſed from the motive of encouraging others to come forward in the ſupport of a good cauſe; for the bright candle of benevolence is recommended to be placed on a conſpicuous candleſtick, and not under a bed or a buſhel, for reaſons very clearly explained in the ſacred volume. A moraliſt truly obſerves, that, if public worſhip were not preſerved, private devotion would ſoon be neglected; although in the ſame volume private devotion is particularly inculcated: and were public charity diſcountenanced, the hand of private charity would ſoon become paralyzed and cold. It is my wiſh, therefore, to hold forth every laudable inducement in favour of public as well as of private charity; and the ſucceſs which muſt attend the exerciſe of theſe virtuous acts, conſtitutes a powerful motive for doubling our diligence, in arreſting the diſeaſes and miſeries of the poor, and in promoting and extending their comforts.

In congratulating the friends of philanthropy on the increaſed population of the metropolis, in conſequence of the charitable inſtitutions they have planned and ſupported, let me call attention to two naſcent charities, which ſeem happily calculated to diminiſh the number of deaths: theſe are inſtitutions for promoting vaccine-inoculation, and houſes for the reception of contagious fevers. The ſmall-pox deſtroys about 2500 perſons annually in London, and about the ſame number periſh by fevers: the fatality by the ſmall-pox may now be totally prevented, and that by fevers may be greatly diminiſhed

niſhed. Hence, by theſe combined inſtitutions, we may reaſonably look forward to a decreaſe in the deaths of about three thouſand fellow-creatures annually; a reflection that muſt be gratifying to every friend of humanity, and to every true patriot.

Baſinghall-ſtreet, J. C. LETTSOM.
Dec. 10, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HEYNE's Homer having reached me within theſe few days, I turned with ſome impatience to the paſſage in the 19th book, on which I made a remark in your laſt. This admirable Editor has obſerved that εργον αεικες is uſed, *miro modo*, for εργα αεικη, but that εργον ſometimes ſignifies *labor, ærumnoſus labor*. He has not noticed the εργον μοχθων of Moſchus. He allows us to connect εργον αεθλων, but propoſes that the words ſhould be joined αεθλων υπ' Ευρυσθηος. But if αεθλων is to be joined with εργον, I ſhould ſtill prefer my old conſtruction, as υπο, προς, and εξ, are frequently conſtrued with neuter and *active* verbs.

All your claſſical readers will thank Mr. Dawes for his communication. He handſomely ſuggeſts that it might not be from overſight that I did not take notice of the *hiatus* introduced into the line of Euripides by Mr. Porſon's correction. I pointed it out in a letter ſent to you, Sir, but for which you allowed me to ſubſtitute that which you publiſhed. To the ſuggeſtion of a friend I am indebted for the knowledge of a fact which I was not aware of, namely, that τυγχανω occurs again in the Electra of Sophocles, without the participle, v. 313, νυν δ' αγροισι τυγχανει. Here, however, it might be read αγρους ων τυγχανει, in which order the *formula*, I think, occurs elſewhere. The expreſſion v. 993, is of a different kind.

In Euripid. Hecuba, v. 1038,

η γαρ καθειλες, Θρηκα, και κρατεις ξενω ;

I ſome years ago conjectured ξενον. The correction was at that time approved by Mr. Wakefield, and Herman has ſince given it in the text. The cauſe of the depravation, allowing it to be ſuch, is obvious.

As the accuſative appears to have been here ſupplanted by the genitive, I have ſometimes ſuſpected that it has been ſupplanted by the dative in Sophocles Œdip. Col. v. 1096.

τω σκοπω μεν ουκ εφεις
ως Ψευδομαντις ;

τον σκοπον would exhibit an elegant Græciſm. *Vide* Eurip. Med. v. 250, λεγουσι δ'ημας, 'ΩΣ ακινδυνον ζιον ξωμεν. *Inf.* v. 453, Euripides might have written, if he did not write, λεγουσ' Ιασον', ως κακιστος ες' ανηρ. The eliſion of the vowel, after a ſhort ſyllable in the *cæſura*, is liable to no objection. *Vide* p. 24 of Profeſſor Porſon's Supplementary Preface to the Hecuba.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Higham Hill, E. COGAN.
Dec. 6th, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, page 406, you have inſerted an account of the method employed, under the direction of a Committee of the National Inſtitute of France, for transferring a painting by Raphael from a pannel of wood to canvas. The celebrated Guyton, Berthollet, and others, who compoſed that Committee, and drew up the Report, muſt, I am inclined to think, from their known liberality in acknowledging the inventions of others, have been ignorant at the time, that the proceſs they deſcribe had been invented and ſucceſsfully practiſed in this country in the year 1796, and a full account of the ſame publiſhed in the XVth volume of the Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. p. 243 to 262; which Society alſo adjudged an honorary reward to Mr. Robert Salmon, the inventor of the ſame. The proceſs for pictures on pannels which Mr. Salmon uſed, differs in nothing material from that detailed in your laſt number, except that he cements by oil-colour the canvas which is in future to bear the picture, immediately after clearing the wood from it, and applying a new priming of oil colour; whereas Meſſrs. Guyton, &c. firſt paſted a canvas on the new priming, then removed the *cartonage*, or ſecuring-canvas, and after leveling by a heated iron the inequalities occaſioned by ſhrinking, applied a new *cartonage*, and then affixed on the priming the canvas intended to bear the picture. This double operation, and the applying of a hot iron, muſt, it is eaſy to conceive, endanger the painting, and, with the precautions Mr. Salmon has preſcribed for preventing ſhrinking, by properly fixing the edges of the ſecuring-canvas, is unneceſſary.

It may not be unentertaining to ſome of your readers to be informed of ſome further particulars of Mr. Salmon's invention and proceſs, which I had an oppor-

tunity of ſeeing. It s to the liberal eſtabliſhments and encouragements of the juſtly-lamented Duke of Bedford that the Public in ſome degree owe the perfection of Mr. Salmon's proceſs. His Grace having, in exchanging his eſtate in Houghton Conqueſt, near Ampthill, in Bedfordſhire, with the Earl of Upper Oſſory, determined on pulling down the almoſt ruined manſion of Houghton houſe, which ſtood upon it, charged Mr. Salmon with the execution of the work. There was on the curved plaſter-cieling of the great ſtair-caſe, a painting conſiſting of twelve perſons, probably the twelve Apoſtles, repreſented as looking down over a baluſtrade, and in the center was a dove, ſurrounded by a glory; and on removing the wainſcoting of the great hall, there was diſcovered over the chimney-place a picture about 10 feet wide by 6 feet high, of a ſportſman ſhooting with a croſs-bow, painted on the plaſtering of the wall of the chimney.

This picture being in tolerable preſervation, and the colours remarkably fine, a wiſh was expreſſed to Mr. Salmon that it might, if poſſible, be preſerved. Mr. Salmon, after much conſideration, contrived the proceſs which he afterwards communicated to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, and ſucceeded, by carefully ſeparating and taking down the bricks and ſtones of the chimney, in detaching this large ſheet of plaſter, and the painting thereon, without deranging it; and after clearing it of the plaſter, he applied it, with very little diminution of its dimenſions, or injury to the painting, to a canvas; in which ſtate it now is in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Upper Oſſory, to whom it was afterwards preſented.

Mr. Salmon likewiſe ſucceeded in detaching and fixing on a ſeparate canvas, without injury, moſt of the twelve figures on the *curved* plaſter of the cieling, and on a *flat* or ſtretched canvas. One of theſe was exhibited to the Society beforementioned, and five of them remain now in Mr. Salmon's poſſeſſion. Mr. Salmon ſoon after applied his proceſs to transferring paintings from old pannels of wood; and he transferred a head of Queen Elizabeth from an oak-board, which he met with in four pieces. This he alſo ſent, on the 12th December, 1796, to be exhibited to the Society. After that a head of Chriſt from a board; the latter picture having been exhibited on the board, and again when transferred to the canvas.

Juſtice to an individual, and the Society who patroniſed and firſt publiſhed this invention, has induced me to trouble you herewith, and I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter,
11th Dec. 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Obſerve, in the Provincial Occurrences of your laſt Magazine, an extract from a Deſcriptive Sketch of Lancaſhire, which appears to me in ſeveral reſpects ſo futile and erroneous, that I think it may not be improper to beſtow ſome correction upon it. To begin with the enumeration of its inhabitants.—The writer might eaſily have known, from the Parliamentary returns, that, inſtead of 425,000, Lancaſhire contains upwards of 672,000; yet that it is not (as he affirms) inferior in population to Middleſex alone; Yorkſhire poſſeſſing a greater number of inhabitants, though not, indeed, in proportion to its magnitude. His praiſe of the county, as a "delightful and fertile diſtrict," will not be received without large abatements by one well acquainted with it. In fact, it is one of thoſe which, in reſpect to ſoil and climate, are among the leaſt favoured by Nature; and this circumſtance, by making land cheap, and the people induſtrious, has been a principal cauſe of its commercial proſperity. The "great extent of coaſt" is unfortunately mentioned in connection with its populouſneſs, ſince the ſea-coaſt is the leaſt populous part, the town of Liverpool excepted, and its ſea is little favourable either to navigation or fiſhery. Its rivers are very imperfectly navigable; and its canals have been rather the conſequences of its acquired wealth, than the cauſes of that acquiſition. The chief natural advantage it poſſeſſes is its inexhauſtible plenty of fuel; and this has been, and ſtill is, ſufficient to overbalance many diſadvantages. With regard to the writer's lamentation over the ſuppoſed neglect of agriculture in this county, nothing can be more inconſiderate. The preference of paſturage over tillage is juſtified by the wetneſs of the climate, by the preſent dearneſs of labour, and by the greater eaſe of ſupplying grain from foreign markets, than hay, milk, butter, and butcher's meat. Lancaſhire, with its modern population, *muſt* look to diſtant ſources for the greateſt part of its proviſion, and it is wiſe to import, rather than cultivate, thoſe articles which are moſt readily procured and conveyed from a diſtance. It is idle to imagine that where the

the value of every thing is ſo well underſtood, the proprietors or cultivators of land ſhould alone miſtake their intereſts; and upon the general principles of trade, that product is beſt for the country which yields the greateſt profit. It may be added, that one great article of food, peculiarly ſuited to the climate, *is* grown here in great abundance and perfection, viz. *potatoes*, that admirable reſource againſt ſcarcity, and which is now a neceſſary of this iſland.

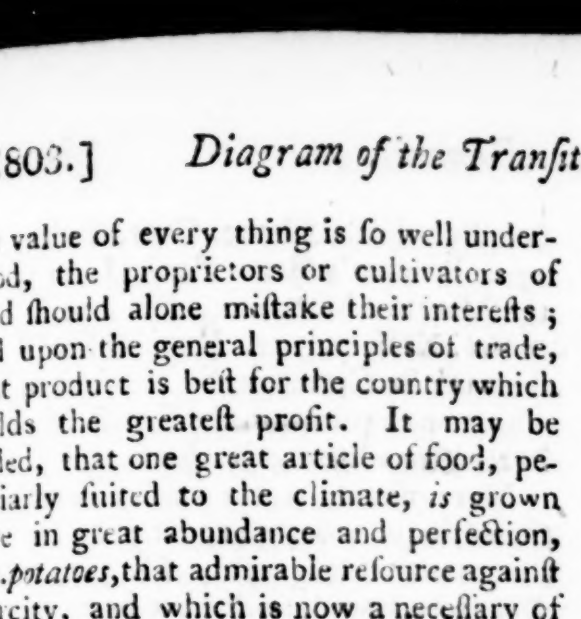
I might extend my remarks to ſome oratorial flouriſhes in this *Deſcriptive Sketch*, which will doubtleſs raiſe a ſmile in the Lancaſhire-men; but they are not of conſequence enough to occupy more of your room. I remain, Sir, your's &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCEPT a diagram, ruder than I could wiſh, of the *Tranſit of Mercury*. I have repreſented the Planet in three places; as firſt appearing, and paſſing the cluſter of *ſpots*, and as diſappearing between two large ones. Underneath is a ſcale of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, marked with correſpondent places of the Planet on the *diſc*.



☿ was not proportionally larger to the ſpots than the dot which repreſents it diſappearing; but it aſſumed then an oblong appearance as a ſpot going off.

Solar eq. for the day, 15° 59′ 8″.

The two ſpots near the weſtern edge were nearly ſimilar to the Planet.

The ſky had been ſo cloudy that the Tranſit was not obſervable here till 8.41.30, by a watch rectified as near as I could to ſolar time the preceding day, by an obſervation of the ☉ on the meridian line.

	h ′ ″
☿ was firſt diſtinctly viſible, in the ſituation marked, round and well defined, -	8.41.30
☿ Was ſeen by me and Mrs. Loft, - -	9.26.
☿ Inviſible on account of clouds,	10.16½.
☿ had nearly come in contact with the loweſt ſpot, -	—.38.30
Internal contact, -	11.38.
☉ on the meridian, -	—.39.
Complete emerſion, -	11.40.

We obſerved with an 18-inch reflector of Short's,

A 2½-foot of Matthew Loft's,

Gilbert's compound ſun-glaſs, which gave a pale yellow image,

Compound ſun-glaſs by Blunt, which gives a pale white.

Powers of the firſt about 50 and 70.—Of the ſecond, about 90.

I had only one of Cavallo's pearl micrometers, extending about ½ the field, and of this I made little uſe.

Teleſcopes of lower powers were uſed; but ☿ was not well viſible with them — ☿ often was inviſible when the clouds did not conceal the ſpots.

Troſton, 8th Dec. 1802. C. LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On ASTEROIDS, *as a* CLASS *of* ASTRONOMICAL BODIES.

IN addition to what I ſaid before, I would remark that the Piazzi Planet is much larger compared with Mercury than Mercury is to Jupiter; indeed more than three times that proportion: and conſequently the Star diſcovered by Dr. Olbers, whether Planet or Comet, is not below the ſcale of *relative* difference already aſcertained in the Planetary Syſtem.

It in *any celeſtial body*, ſhining by *reflected* light, and *revolving* round the Sun as a centre, the *leaſt* axis is *ſhorter*, and the *greateſt longer*, than that of a given planet, is not ſuch body a Comet? And may not this be accepted as an aſtronomical *definition?*"

On the Comet.

Of the Comet obſerved by Mr. Mechain, the furniſher of the article has inadvertently given but *one* place. This is the more to be regretted, as it leaves both the *rate* and the *line* of *motion* unaſcertained. By the account it ſeems to have been *retrograde* at the time of the laſt obſervation; but ſufficient is not ſtated to enable a judgment to be formed, whether its *real* motion in its orbit be *direct* or *retrograde*. Its direction to the North would have facilitated the view of it, had not ſo much

time elapſed ſince its diſcovery. It were greatly to be wiſhed, now that military gazettes are happily ſilent, that all *philoſophic* nations had a *Cometary Gazette Extraordinary*. For want of this, I, as an individual, would take it as a particular favour if you would oblige me by ſuch communications, whenever they reach. Comets are often loſt for want of this early notice. Your's, &c. C. LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will, perhaps, find a corner at the end of your volume for the following miſcellaneous remarks, &c. ſome of which, no doubt, required an earlier communication.

The Tranſlation of De Sales's intereſting Sketch of the Progreſs of Literature, given in vol. VIII. appears, in many reſpects, to have been too haſtily made, or it would not have been ſo pregnant with miſtakes, which the Engliſh reader would be inclined to aſcribe to the author:—for example, in p. 706, col. 2, where mention is made of Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hiſpanica*, (falſely printed *Hiſpana*,) there is a paragraph abſolutely unintelligible; and it ſhould ſeem as if ſomething had been omitted between the words *Hyginus* and *Auguſtus*, or perhaps after the word *mythology*. In p. 707, col. 1, l. 37, read *Lyceſthenes*. In the ſame column mention is made of the *Academy of Etienne*; but who had ever before heard of ſuch an academy? The fact is, that Charles Etienne, or Stephens, the printer, publiſhed the Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Poetical Dictionary referred to, not in 1720, for the firſt time, as careleſsly ſtated, but about 1550; which was amplified and republiſhed by Nicholas Lloyd, in 1670, *not in* 1760, and ſeveral times afterwards. This work ſeems to have been undeſervedly forgotten. Surely theſe errors are not to be placed to the account of a Member of the National Inſtitute!

Vol. VIII. p. 790. Shakeſpeare's imitation of Seneca, if it really be one, proves nothing as to his learning, for there was an *Engliſh tranſlation* of that author in 1581.

Vol. XIII. p. 9, col. 2. It is an error to ſuppoſe that Shakeſpeare invented the word *juſt*, for it was uſed before he was born.

Vol. XIV. p. 355. The bird here called the *nine-killer*, is very well known in this country under the names of the ſhrike, ſhreek, butcher-bird, murdering-bird, wierangle or wariangle, and nine-murder. See Tyrwhitt's Chauc. Cant. Tales, IV. 272. Pennant's Brit. Zool. I. 213, and the Monthly Magazine, IX. 472.

Vol. XIV. p. 377. Hannibal will find the work on Carthage, by Hendreich, after which he enquires, in the Britiſh Muſeum, in a better edition, viz. Amſt. 1705. 8°.

More relating to the marine-chart mentioned in p. 263, 302, may be found in Pinkerton's Geography, II. 522, which, it is to be hoped, will have been ſeen by Morelli, before the publication of his intended work. D.

9th Dec. 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have read with pleaſure a letter in your laſt Magazine, ſigned *Orthophilus*, in which are many juſt and diſcriminating remarks, tending to recommend the virtue of candour, a virtue, which, I am ſorry to ſay, is not one the ſpirit of the times ſeems particularly diſpoſed to cheriſh. I perfectly agree with the ingenious author, in reprobating the uſe of looſe, undefined, and opprobrious appellations, but I own it does not appear to me, that thoſe he has ſpecified do fairly come under ſuch a cenſure. To begin with the term *rebel*. Its etymological ſenſe the writer has ſhewn to be even ſhort of the meaning to which ſo much odium is attached, as it rather implies a generous reſiſtance to an inſulting conqueror, than oppoſition to lawful rule. Whence then does the odium ariſe? Certainly from the nature of things; from the idea, and not the name. The mere appellation conveys no reproach; but the character muſt neceſſarily, in a regulated community, be, more or leſs, branded with opprobrium. To rebel may be defined, acting againſt the eſtabliſhed authority under which we live. It is to ſtart, like a wandering planet from its ſphere, out of the order of civil ſociety; to violate the rules by which others hold themſelves bound; to oppoſe, by lawleſs force, the force which is ſanctioned by law; to bring diſcord and blood where unity and peace ought to reign. All this may be right; it may be even heroic; but it is alſo right, that the preſumption ſhould be againſt ſuch a conduct. "Succeſs turns rebellion into revolution;" very true; but till it *has* ſo changed its nature, it is not revolution, but rebellion; and its nature is changed, becauſe, when the revolution is completed, another authority, another order of things, becomes eſtabliſhed, which then, in its turn, has on its ſide the fences of law, and order and public opinion

opinion. It is right the cauſes ſhould be grave and weighty, which lead men into actions ſo perilous. It is right that the odium attached by public feeling to the diſturbers of the public peace, ſhould be ſufficient to balance the natural love of change, and the turbulent working of thoſe ſtirring ſpirits, who are ever watching, through change, to obtain perſonal diſtinction. The man who ſets his will againſt the will of the public, as preſumed from its exiſting inſtitutions, takes upon himſelf an awful reſponſibility; he ought to have obſtacles to overcome, and his firſt movements ſhould be attended with fears and ſcruples, almoſt like the miſgivings of a guilty conſcience. Thus Shakeſpeare has repreſented the conſpirator Brutus, though actuated by the pureſt motives, as diſturbed and anxious, and obſerving that the ugly face of treaſon requires the veil of night to hide its deformity. The writer obſerves, that the American revolution, if unſucceſsful, would have been branded with the name of rebellion; this is moſt true; but perhaps, in that caſe, the preſumption would have been, that it had not deſerved to ſucceed. Succeſs is one criterion, though an imperfect one of a good cauſe. If unſucceſsful, we might have preſumed, that the grievances were not ſufficiently weighty, or that they had not preſſed upon the maſs of the people, or that the inſurgents had not energy and firmneſs enough to ſuſtain the conflict they had provoked; we ſhould ſuſpect they had not the ſpirit of generous ſacrifice, or the bond of virtuous union; or, at leaſt, that prudence, without which, no enterpriſe can ſucceed, was wanting; we ſhould, at leaſt, have inferred, that they were deficient in that diſcernment and ſagacity, which looks into the ſeeds of time, and ſees which grain will grow, and which will not; and that, without conſidering whether circumſtances were ſufficiently ripe, or the ſeaſon favourable, they had fruitleſsly interrupted the peace and harmony of ſociety. Many of theſe cauſes will apply to that late rebellion, which, the writer obſerves, has *retained* its name. With regard to the ſtruggles of independent power, overcome, rather than ſubdued, by a powerful neighbour, I entirely agree, that both the term and the odium would be miſapplied, and therefore I believe no power but their oppreſſors would call by the name of rebels the unfortunate Swiſs, a generous ſympathy with whom ſeems to be at the bottom of the writer's ſtrictures on this head.

Infidel, *Unbeliever*, are terms apparently of more laxity, yet in fact they convey, though elliptically, a meaning ſufficiently preciſe. An Infidel does not believe—What? It will be readily anſwered, by every reflecting mind, thoſe religious opinions which are generally held in the age and country in which he lives; a Muſſulman, therefore, in Turkey, ſpeaks accurately and properly, when he calls a Chriſtian an Infidel, and the only harm is when he calls him *Infidel-dog*, which, I confeſs, is a cognomen not to be juſtified. To every thing that exiſts there muſt be a name, and, if we had not an appellation, ſignifying a man who ſo differs from his countrymen, it would be neceſſary to invent one. But, here again, the odium reſults not from the terms, but from the feelings of human nature. To the idea of diſbelief muſt neceſſarily be joined that of error, that of deſpiſing and pouring contempt upon what others hold ſacred, of rejecting what they embrace as the moſt ſalutary and important truth, and theſe circumſtances muſt generate an alienation of mind, more or leſs, from thoſe who, in opinion, ſtand thus aloof from the maſs of their fellow-citizens. Nor will theſe feelings be entirely repreſſed by the conſideration, which, however, the common people are hardly capable of making, that the terms are convertible. I well know, that the man who is an alien here may be a native in Turkey, where I, in my turn, ſhould be an alien. Reflections of this nature will prevent my uſing him ill, becauſe he is an alien, but they will not make me feel towards him as towards one of my own country. If Infidel is offenſive, would theſe gentlemen prefer the terms, *Deiſt*, *Atheiſt*, or *Sceptic*, as more ſpecific? I apprehend not. Indeed the term *Deiſt* may ſerve to ſhew that a ſoft name will not prevent an odium attaching to the thing, for it expreſſes only that in which the Deiſt *agrees* with the Chriſtian, and only by implication ſuggeſts that in which he differs, yet Deiſt is become, with moſt, an offenſive appellation. But, it may be ſaid, theſe feelings are natural; but how far are they right? When they lead to any degree of perſecution, they are certainly wrong. When they prejudice us againſt the moral character of ſuch a man, or make us blind to excellence of any kind, they are alſo wrong; and, in general, it muſt be allowed, that no feelings require a ſtronger curb to keep them within the bounds of moderation; but, that ſome grounds of preference, and ſome

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lines of ſeparation, ſhould ariſe out of differences in religious opinions, is an effect ſo natural, that I do not ſee how it is to be helped. They will be more or leſs ſtrongly felt, according to our opinion of the importance of the doctrines in which we differ, to the firmneſs with which we hold them, to the enlargement of our minds, and the ſeaſoning of humility and candour with which we purſue our reſearches into truth; but no degree of candour can require us to annihilate in our minds circumſtances which are formed to effect it ſo ſtrongly. The brotherhood of human nature, the charities of domeſtic life, the intereſt reſulting from a common country, theſe the unbeliever can ſhare in; but there is alſo a tie, and a dear one, reſulting from a fellowſhip in the ſame faith—in this he cannot; and, as it ariſes from the nature of things, he ought not to take it amiſs that he cannot. Nor ought it to be juſt cauſe of offence to the unbeliever, that a name is affixed to him, which, in his eſtimation, is ſynonymous with ſuperior ſagacity, and freedom from vulgar prejudice; his fellow-citizens call him incredulous, he calls them credulous; he would be very ſorry, if any man, of whoſe underſtanding he has a good opinion, ſhould ſuſpect him of embracing the creed of the majority, why then ſhould he wiſh to be confounded with them. One word more on the blame which Orthophilus throws on the Diſſenters for uſing theſe terms, which are ſaid to be ſo obnoxious: but ſurely they have a right to include themſelves within the large pale of believers in general. They are ſenſible they differ in many things from the majority, and they know alſo that a ſhare of the odium we have been ſpeaking of does and muſt attach itſelf to them on that account, but that is no reaſon they ſhould take more than fairly belongs to them, or that they ſhould be confounded with thoſe who deny the whole ſyſtem. A Scotchman may call himſelf a Briton, though he cannot call himſelf an Engliſhman, and he may join in any meaſures againſt thoſe he conceives to be their common enemies, though, as a Scotchman, he may have ſeparate intereſts to diſcuſs with the ſiſter-kingdom. The Diſſenters, therefore, do not make their own ſyſtem of belief the ſtandard, when they call an unbeliever in Chriſtianity an Infidel, but they refer to the general belief of the nation, in the great outlines of which they concur.

I am far from denying, however, that party prejudice, and party rancour often ſhew themſelves, both in the invention and application of names. In the firſt place, in bringing them in where they have nothing to do: for this reaſon, it is not neceſſary officiouſly to throw upon a man the odium of infidelity, when giving a character of him as a phyſician or merchant, for with his preſcriptions and his warehouſe his creed has nothing to do. It is not neceſſary to ſtigmatize a man for his want of faith, who writes a book of ſcience or general information; a practice which, I obſerve with pain, is gaining ground amongſt us, and which, if it becomes prevalent, will be the deſtruction of all ſound literature. A perverſe miſapplication of terms, as when a Socinian is called an Unbeliever, or a Deiſt an Atheiſt, is, as the writer has ſhewn, a ſtrong mark of bigotry, and a moſt unfair practice. In the next place, all names are the inſtruments of prejudice, where an offenſive idea is ſlided into the mind by means of ſome artful aſſociation. Of this nature is the term Jacobin, as applied to the friends of liberty in England, becauſe it inſidiouſly and falſely identifies their principles with the principles and practices which we ſo much reprobate in a neighbouring country. The ſentiment, as drawn out into a propoſition, ſtands thus:—The Jacobins were friends of liberty, you are friends of liberty; therefore, all that the Jacobins have done, you would do. *Diſſenter* expreſſes ſimply the idea it is meant to convey, and if odium is attached to it in the mind of any one it cannot be helped; but *Schiſmatic* is a term of reproach, for it throws on the perſon diſſenting the guilt of diſturbing the unity of the church. Terms of aſſumption are equally unjuſtifiable with terms of reproach. Such is the term *orthodox—holding the right opinion*; for you have no right to aſſume that you do hold the right opinion. *Rational Diſſenter* is a term of aſſumption, which I am afraid cannot be juſtified, at leaſt, without beſtowing upon it a great deal of explanation. The French *Philoſophe*, and the Engliſh Freethinker, are inſtances on the other ſide; for a man is not leſs a philoſopher becauſe he is a Chriſtian; and he may think as freely who embraces a ſyſtem, as he who rejects it, though not, it muſt be confeſſed, if he begins his enquiries with a determination to embrace it. The Hiſtory of *Party-names* would be a curious and a fruitful ſubject, nor ſhall we ever get rid of the rancour and bitterneſs they excite, till we have charity in our hearts, and ſimple truth upon our lips. Your's, &c.

A. L. B.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICES *relative to the* FINE ARTS *in* GERMANY:—*Written at the* CONCLUSION *of the* LEIPZIG-FAIR, 1802.

A Great number and variety of paintings, engravings, and other works of art, were exhibited at the laſt Leipzig Eaſter-fair: but the ſale of them was very trifling in proportion. The new faſhionable architectonic decorations of rooms and paper-hangings occupy the places that uſed to be allotted to pictures; and the number of amateurs, who might wiſh to fill their port-folios, decreaſes every year, owing, in a great meaſure, to the political ſituation of a part of Germany. The fine arts themſelves ſeem to be there on the decline; as many of the moſt ingenious artiſts are forced, by the imperious law of neceſſity, to degrade themſelves into mere labourers, to execute the deſigns, and to pleaſe the vitiated taſte, of ignorant men of wealth. Indeed, if a ſtranger happened to ſtep into the auction-room at the Leipzig-fair, and heard the very high prices bid for a middling Flemiſh piece, or for a copy from a copy of ſome celebrated Italian maſter (as, for inſtance, 200 ducats for a pretended production of Andrea del Sarto), he would naturally have concluded, that there was a very great demand for pictures, and that a conſiderable number of rich virtuoſi were preſent. But in Leipzig, as well as in London, many unwarrantable tricks are uſed to deceive the unwary; and theſe ſeemingly high prices were offered only by the puffers employed by the ſellers.

Bartolozzi and Colnaghi, and other Engliſh dealers, had large aſſortments of Engliſh prints, aqua-tinta, plain and coloured impreſſions, battle-pieces, coſtumes, and a variety of ſplendid things in the ſentimental toilette-taſte; which were eagerly bought by the Germans, in preference to many better productions of their own artiſts. Smirke's *Seven Ages*, from Shakeſpeare, were ſold for five guineas: but this price was not well calculated for the pockets of the continental amateurs. So far are the Germans from emulating the Engliſh in honouring their beſt poets, that, while in this country the Shakeſpeare Gallery met with diſtinguiſhed encouragement, Frauenholz is not able to continue his ſeries of plates from Wieland's Oberon, and no publiſher can be found, who would undertake the engraving of Fuger's celebrated drawings to Klopſtock's Meſſiah. Chr. Preſtel, from Frankfort on the Mayne, who had been formerly ſettled in London, and acquired there a perfect knowledge of the Engliſh print and picture-trade, had a conſiderable collection of the productions of Engliſh artiſts, and likewiſe ſome excellent works of his own. His Ruyſdaeles, from the Brabeck Gallery in Söderwerden, cannot fail to give ſatisfaction. Of his newly-invented method of colouring engravings with oil-colours, ſo that they reſemble the original pictures, ſeveral excellent ſpecimens were exhibited at the fair, and completely removed every doubt that had been expreſſed of its anſwering the intended purpoſe. Mr. Preſtel's method is entirely different from that invented by Mr. J. R. Smith, engraver to the Prince of Wales.

Several French dealers had likewiſe come from Paris with the neweſt productions of the French artiſts. The beſt aſſortments were to be ſeen at Oſterwald's, ſen. from Paris. The Picturesque Tour through Syria and Dalmatia, by Caſſas, the painter, is executed in a manner that does honour to the French engravers. It would be difficult to find publiſhers and artiſts in Germany to undertake and execute ſuch a *Voyage Pittoreſque*. Of the ſlight ſketches of architectural plans and decorations, which ſeem to be at preſent the favourite ſubjects of the French artiſts, a variety of ſpecimens and pattern-books were ſhewn. The three firſt numbers of the *Grand Prix d'Architecture Couronnés par l'Inſtitute National*, deſervedly attracted moſt notice. From theſe and from Landon's Annals, in which the outlines of the beſt pieces of Iſabey, Guerin, and other eminent painters are given in miniature, we are enabled to form ſome idea of the manner, &c. of the preſent French ſchool. Nor had the Chalcographic Inſtitute of the Piraneſi, which is patroniſed by Bonaparte, neglected to ſend ſome of their productions; the neweſt and beſt of which were the coloured engravings of thirteen freſco paintings in the Villa Altoviti in Rome. But the *chef d'œuvre* of the French ſchool was certainly the Pſyche of Gerard, engraved by Godefroy (the ſame artiſt, whoſe "Girl teaching her Dog to read"—*L'Education de Carlin*), is ſo great a favourite in the faſhionable world in Paris. It is rarely that we find ſo taſteful a union of different ſtyles of engraving.

Agreeably to his promiſe, Mr. L. Variſco came from Italy with an aſſortment of pictures and prints. But that country yielded but little to reward the trouble of the gleaner: the minds of every claſs of men had been ſo occupied with politics, that

that, amidſt the din of arms and the uproar of civil conteſts, the pencil and the graver lay idle till the return of peace and tranquillity. The Forum of Bonaparte that was to have been erected at Milan, and the Triumphal Column in honour of General Kray, projected by Lord Briſtol, are merely political ephemeræ. Cunego, the beſt engraver of Italy, is at preſent in Spain, where he is engraving ſome of the pictures in the King's Gallery. According to the lateſt accounts, however, the arts begin to revive, eſpecially in Lower Italy.

Even the North furniſhed ſome artiſtical contributions: for Colonel Miöldebrand's *Voyage Pittoreſque en Cap Nord*, of the firſt number of which the learned Swediſh bookſeller Von Silberſtope brought ſeveral copies to the Leipzig-fair, certainly deſerves to rank high among the moſt diſtinguiſhed productions of the kind, whether we conſider the novelty of the objects, or the ſtriking fidelity with which they are repreſented. On viewing theſe excellent engravings, we almoſt imagine ourſelves tranſported into the antarctic regions of ice and ſnow.—From Peterſburg too, now no longer ſhut up from an intercourſe with the reſt of the literary world, the bookſeller Klaſtermann ſent to one of his Leipzig correſpondents large views of the Imperial Pleaſure-houſes Gatſchika, and Paulowſk, and of the Michaelowitz Palace, which had been all engraved under the reign of Paul, but were not permitted to be exported as long as that capricious monarch lived.

A characteriſtic difference was here too obſervable between the French and Engliſh printſellers. The latter, when he does not deem it beneath his dignity to deal in other articles beſides prints, generally provides his cuſtomers with ſtationary wares, pencils, colours, and other things which have ſome connection with writing and drawing. The Frenchman, on the contrary, would be able to furniſh a fair lady, who could neither read nor write, with aſſortments of the neweſt faſhionable ribbands, fans, and a hundred *bonbonniers* and ſweetmeats, which are ſtrangely aſſociated in his ſhop with productions of the pencil and the burin. It has likewiſe been cuſtomary for the French printſellers to bring to the Leipzig-fair aſſortments of China ware. In Roſſi's grand commiſſion-magazine, in the Auerbach-Hof, a coalition, as it were, ſeemed to have been formed between the two rival nations. Here we found Mionet's incomparable imitations of ancient coins and medals, Wedgwood's, Taſſie's, and Merchant's paſtes, and the beautiful Derby-ſpar vaſes, the prices of which, however, were ſo high as to deter moſt of the German amateurs from becoming purchaſers.

The two principal branches of the German print-trade, that attend the Leipzig-fair, are the Chalcographical Inſtitute in Deſſau, and the houſe of Frauenholze in Nürnberg. The former of theſe, owing to the high price of the greater part of their productions, and, in many inſtances, the injudicious choice of ſubjects, have been able to ſell ſo few of their prints, that their gains cannot have been ſufficient to cover their expences. For this reaſon they had not at this fair a ſingle new article, but only coloured impreſſions of thoſe publiſhed before: for Matthiſon's excellent portrait, engraved in the dotted manner by Arndt in Deſſau, from a picture by Tiſchbein, was only ſold by commiſſion for the artiſt. The only new undertaking of the Inſtitute is an engraving from a charming picture by Angelica Kaufmann, repreſenting Pſyche fainting on opening of the fatal box, and ſupported by Cupid. This print is to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and, from the known abilities of the engraver, ſomething very ſatisfactory may be expected. This inſtitution, however, does not meet with the gratitude and ſupport it deſerves from the German public, as its endeavours are directed towards the encouragement of native artiſts, in oppoſition to the prevailing taſte for Engliſh productions, and the gaudy wares of the print-hawkers. Still, however, notwithſtanding the perhaps too expenſive plan of the eſtabliſhment, it is hoped, that it will be able to ſupport itſelf, as Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, England, and North America, ſtill preſent a conſiderable market, and the charming aqua-tinta plates of a Haldenwang, Schlotterbeck, and Oſtermeyer, muſt every where meet with approvers and purchaſers. Many circumſtance contribute to give Frauenholz, of Nürnberg, conſiderable advantages over the Chalcographic Inſtitute of Deſſau: he is ſole uncontrouled maſter and director, reſides in Nürnberg, a place excellently ſituated for trade, being one of the principal mediums of commercial intercourſe between the North and South of Germany, and does not confine his dealings to his own publications. From the proportionably ſmall number of articles, which even he brought to the fair, it would appear that ſome unfortunate circumſtances hinder the progreſs of the arts. The only addition to his large ſe-

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ries of portraits of literati and ſtateſmen, was that of Dr. Hufeland, painted by Tiſchbein, and engraved by Müller, jun. of Stuttgardt, in a ſtyle worthy of his father. Two excellent pictures by Nahl (one of them the Birth of the Roſe), engraved in the dotted manner, by Durmer and Neidl; and a Parmegiano and Pouſſin, etched by Geiger and Dallinger, were the principal new articles lately publiſhed by Frauenholz, to which we may add, a good drawing-book of horſes, by Rugendas (the celebrated painter of battle-pieces), and engraved by Adam Batſch. Such a publication was very much wanted in Germany, as very few were able to purchaſe the coſtly figures by Pforn, and other ſimilar prints, as, for inſtance, Heſs's Riding-ſchool) are upon too ſmall a ſcale. The Italian houſes of Teſſari and Artaria, in Vienna (a branch of the latter of which is likewiſe ſettled at Mannheim) are diſtinguiſhed among their competitors by the number of articles they ſell, and by their watchful attention to the reigning taſte. They draw large ſums from Germany by means of numerous troops of Piedmonteſe and Milaneſe pedlars, who traverſe the country in every direction, and hawk their wares from door to door. Theſe pedlars are not ſupplied directly from the fountain-head: but, through the medium of agents in the principal towns, who are accountable for whatever they entruſt upon credit to the emiſſaries in their employment. Artaria and Co. are the publiſhers of a number of pictureſque tours on the Rhine, Neckar, and Danube, which do not contribute to give foreigners a very high idea of the taſte of the Germans for landſcape painting. In this branch of the art, the Dreſden ſchool continues to produce ſome excellent pieces. In Vienna great expectations are formed from the ſpirited undertakings of M. M. Holex and Schreyvogel, who have engaged the moſt eminent engravers in that city: Wrenk, Kininger, and Durmer, for figures; Piringer, Haldenwang, Duttenhofer, &c. for landſcape; Adam Batſch and Dorfmeiſter for animals. Several large ſeries of prints have already been begun, ſuch as views in the Auſtrian dominions, and the coſtumes of Tirol; and, from the ſpirit and large capital of the publiſhers, we may confidently hope, that the whole will be completed without interruption. They likewiſe purpoſe to deſerve well of their country, by engraving the maſter-pieces of a Füger, and other celebrated painters in Vienna.

In the capital of the North of Germany Berlin, the proſpect is not ſo cheering. The principal printſellers in that city are Schiavonetti, who has a good aſſortment of Engliſh prints; Weiſſe, in Leipzig-ſtreet, and a Jew of the name of Leſſer. But very few of the articles they ſell are the productions of Pruſſian artiſts. In the ſcenes from the Hiſtory of Frederic the Great, where they ſeem to have united their forces, there is much to deſiderate both in the deſign and execution. Eighteen plates of this ſeries have already appeared, drawn by Schadow, Wolf, Hampe, Jury, &c. and engraved by Ringk, Meno, Haas, and ſome young artiſts. Berger and a few others of long-eſtabliſhed reputation, ſeem to have retired, content with the laurels they have already acquired. The ſchool, however, formed by Meil and Chodowiecki continues to produce excellent vignettes, and ſmall characteriſtical pictures to decorate novels and romances, and other faſhionable publications: in this department of the art, Bott, Jury, and Catel, have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, the two former as engravers, and the latter as a taſteful deſigner. Bott ſold, at the laſt Leipzig Eaſter fair, ſome etchings, which diſplayed a rich vein of wit and ſatire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE author of an *Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy* ſays (*App. p.* 1.): Though "Thomſon, in the elegant little Preface to his *Sophoniſba*, does not acknowledge any obligations to the *Soponiſba* of Triſſino, yet I am much inclined to think he has many." Theſe he then proceeds to point out. If it had fallen within that gentleman's plan, he might alſo have obſerved, that Thomſon is alſo ſilent in regard to his obligations to Eſchylus and Seneca; yet, in his *Agamemnon*, he is abundantly indebted to both, particularly to the latter, whom he has in many inſtances ſervilely copied. His Egyſthus is as fatiguingly tedious as the Egyſthus of Seneca; but the ravings of his Caſſandra do not exhibit any of thoſe marks of divine inſpiration, which, in the noble tragedy of Eſchylus, occaſionally raiſe the lovely propheteſs above humanity. Inſtead of the fine, but irrelevant, deſcription of a ſtorm in Seneca's tragedy, Thomſon has given us a deſcription equally beautiful, but equally miſplaced, of a deſert iſland. Is it then to be wondered

dered at, that this tragedy ſtruggled with difficulty through the firſt night?

I am, &c. Æ.

P. S. I find the Works of Chatterton are announced. May we expect a portrait, obtained in the manner ſuggeſted in a former Number of your Magazine?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following teſtimony of the liberal character of Captain George Clarke, of his Majeſty's ſhip Braakel, now in the Mediterranean, is copied from the *Feuilleton du Journal des Defenſeurs de la Patrie.*—In the 7th year of the republic, Citizen Dubue, a ſuperior officer of the French navy, was in the Iſle of France, and put on board a Daniſh ſhip, bound to India, the ſum of 24,000 livres (about a thouſand pounds ſterling) to be conveyed to his family, which, in his abſence, was deſtitute of every reſource. The ſhip happened to be met and ſtopped by Mr. Clarke, Captain of a ſhip in the Engliſh navy, who found, in the papers of the Danes the moſt inconteſtable proofs of the ſum belonging to Citizen Dubue, and conſequently of its becoming the lawful prize of the conquerors. The gallant and ſpectable Engliſh officer, being informed of the diſtreſs which the events of the war had occaſioned to the family of the C. Dubue, requeſted of his crew their conſent to forward the captured ſum to this unfortunate family. Having obtained their conſent, he actually wrote a very polite letter to Madame Dubue, and deſired her to accept the ſum, as a mark of the eſteem and gratitude, which was due to her huſband for the ſignal ſervices he had, on many occaſions, rendered to the Engliſh priſoners; ſubjoining, that the money belonged to her by too reſpectable a title, not to induce all perſons under his command to convey it to her. General Dubue himſelf has communicated this honourable fact to the French journaliſt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Hiſtory of Academies ſeems to fall within your plan, I ſhall furniſh you with an Account of the Origin and Progreſs of the DRAWING-SCHOOL OF DUBLIN, from a ſcarce little pamphlet aſcribed to Mr. Walker, the hiſtorian of the *Iriſh Bards* and *Italian Tragedy*, intitled *Outlines of a Plan for promoting the Art of Painting in Ireland; with a Liſt of Subject for Painters, drawn from the romantic and genuine Hiſtories of Ireland.*

"When the Dublin Society was yet in its infancy, and ſupported by private ſubſcription, it befriended the art of deſign. So early as the year 1744, this uſeful body employed Mr. Weſt (father of the preſent ingenious painter of that name) to inſtruct twelve boys in drawing at his houſe, in George's-lane. Soon after, taking a houſe in Shaw's-court, Dame-ſtreet, they built a ſchool-room for Mr. Weſt; to this room he removed his pupils. In 1753, Mr. Mannin came to Ireland, and was immediately engaged by the Society to inſtruct eight boys in ornamental and landſcape drawing. This number was ſoon increaſed to twelve. Previous to this, the Society was incorporated, and their funds augmented by the bounty of Parliament. Annual ſalaries were now ſettled on Meſſrs. Weſt and Mannin, and apartments given them in the Society's houſe, in Shaw's-court; and they engaged, on their part, to receive as many pupils as the Society ſhould recommend. And Mannin, in a conſideration of further allowance, agreed to open a ſchool for the inſtruction of girls in his department of ornamental drawing. On the removal of the Society to their preſent houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, the ſchool for girls was diſcontinued, and the maſters no longer allowed the benefit of apartments; but their ſalaries were continued, and they were appointed to preſide over a ſchool opened in a building adjoining their houſe. To the profeſſors of figure and ornamental drawing was now added a profeſſor of architecture; and out of the annual grant of 5000l. to the Dublin Society, the ſum of 300l. was appropriated to the ſupport of this ſchool."

This ſchool has, I am informed, lately undergone ſeveral alterations, of which ſome of your Correſpondents will perhaps be able to furniſh you with an account.

I am, &c. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRER, No. XXIV.

IS BERKELEY'S DEFENCE OF IDEALISM SATISFACTORY?

METAPHYSICIANS have diſputed much concerning the original ſubſtance or primary material of the univerſe. Some maintain, with Berkeley, that there is but one ſubſtance, and that, ſpirit. Some

Some maintain, with Thomas Cooper, that there is but one ſubſtance, and that, matter. Some maintain, with Price, that there are two ſubſtances, ſpirit and matter.

Among the continental ſpeculators the ſyſtem of Berkeley finds many advocates, and is eſpouſed under the name *Idealiſm* by writers of reputation in Germany. This name is well-choſen; for the characteriſtic tenet of the ſyſtem is that the mind having acceſs only to *ideas*, can have no evidence of the exiſtence of any thing elſe. It is next maintained, that there is no ſubſtratum of thoſe ideas, that nothing exiſts but what is ideal, and even that the very notion of matter, or corporeal ſubſtance, involves a contradiction in it. For the proof of theſe dogmas, it is uſual to appeal to that diſquiſition of Berkeley's, intitled "The Principles of Human Knowledge."

Of this work, the nine firſt paragraphs comprehend all the fundamental propoſitions, and the hundred and forty-ſeven remaining paragraphs contain the application, or illuſtration in detail, of the doctrine. An examination then of theſe nine paragraphs will ſuffice to aſcertain, whether, in the preſent ſtate of metaphyſical dialectic, the idealiſts can claim the rank of a rational and conſiſtent ſect. This may beſt be done by tranſcribing exactly the paragraphs in queſtion, and accompanying each with critical animadverſion.

I. It is evident to any one, who takes a ſurvey of the objects of human knowledge, that they are either ideas actually imprinted on the ſenſes, or elſe ſuch as are perceived by attending to the paſſions and operations of the mind, or, laſtly, ideas formed by help of memory and imagination, either compounding, dividing, or barely repreſenting thoſe originally perceived in the aforeſaid ways.

By ſight I have the ideas of light and colours, with their ſeveral degrees and variations. By touch I perceive, for example, hard and ſoft, heat and cold, motion and reſiſtance, and of all theſe more or leſs, either as to quantity or degree. Smelling furniſhes me with odours; the palate with taſtes; and hearing conveys ſounds to the mind in all their variety of tone and compoſition. And, as ſeveral of theſe are obſerved to accompany each other, they come to be marked by one name, and ſo to be reputed as one thing. Thus, for example, a certain colour, taſte, ſmell, figure, and conſiſtence, having been obſerved to go together, are accounted one diſtinct thing, ſignified by the name *apple*. Other collections of ideas conſtitute a ſtone, a tree, a book, and the like ſenſible things; which, as they are pleaſing or diſagreeable, excite the paſſions of love, hatred, joy, grief, and ſo forth.

I. *The objects of human knowledge are either ideas.*

Human knowledge may be ſaid to conſiſt of ideas; but that the *objects* of human knowledge are ideas, and not things, is the very point in diſpute. It muſt not be ſmuggled into an axiom or a definition.

Ideas actually imprinted on the ſenſes.

How can ideas be imprinted on the ſenſes? I ſhut my eyes, and call up the idea of a ſunſhiny landſcape; but I do not thereby excite the ſenſation of light or verdure. I do not hear the tune I think of. It is a characteriſtic difference between ideas and ſenſations; that, whereas ſenſations can imprint ideas, ideas cannot imprint ſenſations. The perceptions which in dreams we miſtake for ſenſations, are ideas.

Ideas imprinted on the ſenſes, or perceived by attending to the paſſions, or formed by help of memory.

What difference can there be in kind between theſe claſſes? Ideas of ſenſible objects may be aſſociated with paſſionate movements, and diſtant time or place: ſuch ideas, a tyrannicide may ſerve for example, would be of all three claſſes at once. Ideas may differ in vividneſs and in complexity. Terms or words may differ, in that ſome characteriſe objects of ſenſe, ſome characteriſe paſſions and operations of mind, ſome characteriſe the reliques of memory, or the combinations of imagination, and in many other reſpects; but ſuch ſub-diviſion is neither diſcretive nor exhauſtive. The impreciſion of this language ariſes from Berkeley's not having inveſtigated what ideas are. Let us enquire.

The organs of ſenſe appear to conſiſt of bundles of tubulated fibres, of which one extremity communicates with external ſurfaces, and the other with the ſeat of the mind. A ſenſation is a motion at the external extremity, *an idea, a motion at the internal extre-

* The antients, inſtead of conſidering ideas as perceptions of an interior organ, mere ſenſations of the common ſenſorium, ſeem to have ſuppoſed, that, as wind eludes the ſight, warmth the hearing, and light the taſte, ſo there are ſubſtances which elude all the ſenſes; and that among theſe objects *beyond ſenſe*, theſe *metaphyſical* things, were to be ſought the cauſes of all being, the elemental ſhapes of objects, the embryo of the univerſe. Such imaginary germs of things they called *ideas*, and talk of archetypal ideas or *forms*, in correſpondence with, or by the evolution of which, they ſuppoſe the world to have been made, or to have grown forth. To this ſtrange notion of idea Berkeley, from his claſſical reading, was familiariſed; and hence the confuſion of his mind on the ſubject.

ty of theſe organs. The progreſs of that motion from without inwards, by means of which a ſenſation produces the correſponding idea, is uſually called perception; and a perception is often employed as a common name for the motions of either extremity of the organ. When the mind is attending to motions of the external extremity, it is ſaid to feel; when to motions of the internal extremity, it is ſaid to think. To feeble or habitual motions, it commonly does not attend at all: with reſpect to them it ſleeps. Senſations differ in kind: the eye meaſures the intenſity and velocity of light; the ear meaſures the ſhape and ſwiftneſs of the vibrations of air; the noſe and palate meaſure the chemical mixtures in volatile and liquid applications; but ideas tranſlate into one homogeneous character the experience of the different ſenſes, all the diverſe ſenſations being recorded probably by movements of the particles of the brain. As we record in words the phenomena of ſight, in words the phenomena of ſound, in words the phenomena of taſte; ſo the mind records, in one ſort of imagery, in a uniform charactery, the phenomena of all ſenſation. The organ of idealiſation is alike ſtimulable by each ſpecific claſs of ſenſations, whereas the organ of ſenſe is only irritable to its appropriate ſtimulus. Hence it happens, that, although ſenſations are nowiſe linked together, a vivid action on the eye producing none on the ear, and reverſely; yet ideas are always linked together, a vivid excitement of any idea bringing out the contiguous, or cotemporarily impreſſed, ideas, from whatever ſenſe derived.

II. But, beſide all that endleſs variety of ideas or objects of knowledge, there is likewiſe ſomething which knows or perceives them, and exerciſes divers operations, as willing, imagining, remembering, about them. This perceiving active being is what I call *mind, ſpirit, ſoul*, or *myſelf*. By which words, I do not denote any one of my ideas, but a thing entirely diſtinct from them, wherein they exiſt, or, which is the ſame thing, whereby they are perceived; for the exiſtence of an idea conſiſts in being perceived.

II. *Wherein they exiſt.*

Ideas may be compared to a landſcape, and the mind to the ſun: as ideas are perceived to exiſt only during the attention of the mind to thoſe ideas: ſo the mountains, the trees, the lake, are perceived to exiſt only during the preſence of the ſun: whether darkneſs annihilates theſe objects, is the queſtion in diſcuſſion, and muſt no where be taken for granted. The landſcape cannot be ſaid to *exiſt in the ſun*, unleſs ſun be uſed for ſunſhine; nor can ideas be ſaid to *exiſt in the mind*, unleſs mind be uſed for the ſphere of its own attention, for that extent of ſpace in the brain, which it can at one time ſtimulate into action.

For the exiſtence of an idea conſiſts in its being perceived.

How bold a ſtride! how violent an inference! how diſconnected with the premiſes! An idea is the evidence of perception, the trace made on the interior organ, and, like any other human record, it may continue to exiſt in a latent but produceable form, after the ſenſation, or tranſaction, of which it is the record, is gone by. When the mind remembers, it re-produces ideas, which, for an interval, had been latent; by ſome ſuch proceſs perhaps as the electrician cauſes flaccid down to briſtle up on approaching a rubbed glaſs. To ſay that the down, until electrified, was not there, or that the ideas, until attended to, were not in the brain, is again begging the queſtion in diſpute, and foiſting that into a corollary, which follows not from the propoſition.

III. That neither our thoughts, nor paſſions, nor ideas formed by the imagination, exiſt without the mind, is what every body will allow. And it ſeems no leſs evident, that the various ſenſations or ideas imprinted on the ſenſe, however blended or combined together (that is, whatever objects they compoſe) cannot exiſt otherwiſe than in a mind perceiving them. I think an intuitive knowledge may be obtained of this, by any one that ſhall attend to what is meant by the term *exiſt*, when applied to ſenſible things. The table I write on, I ſay, exiſts, that is, I ſee and feel it; and, if I were out of my ſtudy, I ſhould ſay it exiſted, meaning thereby, that, if I was in my ſtudy, I might perceive it, or that ſome other ſpirit actually does perceive it. There was an odour, that is, it was ſmelled; there was a ſound, that is to ſay, it was heard; a colour or figure, and it was perceived by ſight or touch. This is all that I can underſtand by theſe and the like expreſſions. For, as to what is ſaid of the abſolute exiſtence of unthinking things, without any relation to their being perceived, that ſeems perfectly unintelligible. Their *eſſe* is *percipi*, nor is it poſſible they ſhould have any exiſtence out of the minds or thinking things which perceive them.

III. *Neither our thoughts, nor paſſions, nor ideas, exiſt without the mind.*

The prepoſition *without* is here ſomewhat equivocally uſed both for the French *ſans* and *hors*: and the word *thought* is very dextrouſly brought forwards. The firſt ſtep was to confound ſenſations with ideas, the next is to confound thoughts with ideas, in order to predicate concerning ſenſations what is only true of thoughts, under the middle name of ideas. By thought is meant the action of mind on ideas; thoughts, therefore, do not exiſt without the mind. By paſſion is meant

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the actual excitement of thoſe trains of ideas, which tend to ſtimulate violent voluntary motions, as of the tongue to chide, or of the arm to ſtrike; paſſions, therefore, do not exiſt without more than uſual attention of the mind. But ideas may exiſt in a latent ſtate during ſleep or abſence of mind, as words may exiſt in a book while it is ſhut or in the dark. And they do ſo exiſt, or there could be no memory. On the Berkeleyan hypotheſis, the paſt, and the recollection of the paſt, having preciſely equal reality, ought to be indiſtinguiſhable. Of thoughts the *eſſe* is *percipi*; of ideas it is not; for, ſince voluntary motions are always ſtimulated by ideas, in the caſe of voluntary motions become automatic, they are ſtimulated by unperceived ideas. Yet this conſtitutes a fundamental propoſition of the ſchool, that ideas, while unperceived, do not exiſt.

IV. It is indeed an opinion ſtrangely prevailing among men, that houſes, mountains, rivers, and, in a word, all ſenſible objects, have an exiſtence natural or real, diſtinct from their being perceived by the underſtanding. But, with how great an aſſurance and acquieſcence ſoever this principle may be entertained in the world, yet whoever ſhall find in his heart to call it in queſtion, may, if I miſtake not, perceive it to involve a manifeſt contradiction. For what are the fore-mentioned objects but the things we perceive by ſenſe, and what do we perceive beſides our own ideas or ſenſations; and is it not plainly repugnant, that any one of theſe, or any combination of them, ſhould exiſt unperceived.

IV. *Involve a manifeſt contradiction.*

Why ſo? Becauſe, anſwers Berkeley, the forementioned objects (houſes, mountains, rivers) are the things we perceive by ſenſe; but the things we perceive by ſenſe are our own ideas or ſenſations; therefore, houſes, mountains, rivers, are our own ideas. Is this reaſoning? Can it ever have been miſtaken for ſuch? The minor, to ſpeak technically, is a moſt improbable, nearly a ſelf-contradictory, poſition, and, at any rate, is a petition of principle, or claim of grant. The *things* we perceive by ſenſe are not our own ideas; the *things* we perceive by ſenſe are not our own ſenſations; nor are our ideas our ſenſations.

Whether this be irony, or arrogance, or ſerious dogmatiſm, is difficult to gueſs; it forms, however, the ſecond fundamental propoſition, that the univerſe is a train of ideas.

V. If we thoroughly examine this tenet, it will perhaps be found at bottom to depend on the doctrine of *abſtract ideas*. For, can there be a nicer ſtrain of abſtraction, than to diſtinguiſh the exiſtence of ſenſible objects from their being perceived, ſo as to conceive them exiſting unperceived. Light and colours, heat and cold, extenſion and figures, in a word, the things we ſee and feel, what are they but ſo many ſenſations, notions, ideas, or impreſſions on the ſenſe; and is it poſſible to ſeparate, even in thought, any of theſe from perception? For my part, I might as eaſily divide a thing from itſelf. I may indeed divide in my thoughts, or conceive apart from each other thoſe things, which, perhaps, I never perceived by ſenſe ſo divided. Thus, I imagine the trunk of a human body without the limbs, or conceive the ſmell of a roſe without thinking on the roſe itſelf. So far I will not deny I can abſtract, if that may properly be called *abſtraction*, which extends only to the conceiving ſeparately ſuch objects as it is poſſible may really exiſt, or be actually perceived aſunder. But my conceiving or imagining power does not extend beyond the poſſibility of real exiſtence, or perception. Hence, as it is impoſſible for me to ſee or feel any thing without an actual ſenſation of that thing, ſo it is impoſſible for me to conceive in my thoughts any ſenſible thing or object diſtinct from the ſenſation or perception of it.

V. *As it is impoſſible to ſee or feel any thing without an actual ſenſation of that thing, ſo it is impoſſible to conceive any thing diſtinct from the ſenſation of it.*

To feel any thing, and to have an actual ſenſation of it, are, no doubt, ſynonimous; not ſo, to conceive any thing, and to have a ſenſation of it. It is, on the contrary, impoſſible for a *moving* animal to conceive any thing to *be* identical with the ſenſation occaſioned by it: nobody miſtakes the moon for a part of his eye, a fiddle for his ear, or a leg of mutton for his mouth; becauſe, by removing his eye, the moon ceaſes to act upon its ſurface, and ſo forth.

VI. Some truths there are ſo near and obvious to the mind, that a man need only open his eyes to ſee them. Such I take this important one to be, to wit, that all the choir of heaven, and furniture of the earth, in a word, all thoſe bodies which compoſe the mighty frame of the world, have not any ſubſiſtence without a mind; that their being is to be perceived or known; that conſequently ſo long as they are not actually perceived by me, or do not exiſt in my mind, or that of any other created ſpirit, they muſt either have no exiſtence at all, or elſe ſubſiſt in the mind of ſome eternal ſpirit; it being perfectly unintelligible, and involving all the abſurdity of abſtraction, to attribute to any ſingle part of them an exiſtence independent of

of a ſpirit. To be convinced of which, the reader need only reflect, and try to ſeparate in his own thoughts the being of a ſenſible thing from its being perceived.

VI. *All thoſe bodies which compoſe the mighty frame of the world have not any ſubſiſtence without a mind*; THAT *their being is to be perceived or known.*

Unintelligible, of courſe irrefragable. If, inſtead of the word *that*, the word *whereby* were inſerted, the ſentence would become Engliſh; and the intended poſition of the author would probably be expreſſed. In this caſe Berkeley has aſſumed as a ſelf-evident propoſition the queſtion in diſpute. It involves no contradiction to ſuppoſe, that whole ſolar ſyſtems, whoſe light has not yet reached the peopled earths, are ſtill uninhabited. It involves no contradiction to ſuppoſe, that out of a chaotic maſs of matter, finite in quantity, and eternal in duration, ſuch mute balls ſhould have conglobated, by a gravitation inherent in the matter, and unconnected with perception. In this caſe, a mighty frame of world would have ſubſiſtence without a mind, whereby its being is to be perceived. To call the converſe hypotheſis ſo near and obvious, that a man need only open his eyes to ſee it, is groſs arrogance of aſſertion. Yet on this gratis ſaying is hung the mighty inference—*Conſequently ſo long as they are not actually perceived by me, or do not exiſt in my mind, or that of any other created ſpirit, they muſt either have no exiſtence at all, or elſe ſubſiſt in the mind of ſome eternal ſpirit.*

This is the third fundamental propoſition:—the univerſe, being a train of ideas, cannot exiſt while unperceived; but it always exiſts, therefore it has an eternal perceiver, God. If the firſt poſition de aſſumed, the ſecond cannot be conceded conſiſtently. What proof has the Berkeleyan to offer of the immortality of the univerſe? I open my eyes, it exiſts; I ſhut them, it is annihilated; for I perceive it not. This, in his ſyſtem, is ſound logic: he has nothing to oppoſe to the doctrine of an intermitting univerſe: he may conſequentially, with reſpect to external beings, be a nullibiſt, maintain the ſolitarity of his own exiſtence, and the alternate emanation and abſorption, or creation and annihilation, by the act of his own will, of all that is: he may conſiſtently terminate in autotheiſm.

VII. From what has been ſaid, it follows, there is not any other ſubſtance than ſpirit, or that which perceives. But, for the fuller proof of this point, let it be conſidered, the ſenſible qualities are colour, figure, motion, ſmell, taſte, and ſuch like, that is, the ideas perceived by ſenſe. Now, for an idea to exiſt in an unperceiving thing, is a manifeſt contradiction; for to have an idea is all one as to perceive; that therefore wherein colour, figure, and the like qualities exiſt, muſt perceive them; hence, it is clear, there can be no unthinking ſubſtance or *ſubſtratum* of thoſe ideas.

VII. *It follows, there is not any other ſubſtance than ſpirit.*

How truly ſurpriſing an inference! It is difficult to gueſs from which of the foregoing paragraphs Berkeley expected his reader to come at ſuch a concluſion: if from the ſixth, it is only undeniable, inaſmuch as it is unintelligible.

This, however, is the forth and laſt fundamental propoſition, that all being is ſpirit, or percipient ſubſtance; ſince I am ſo, the univerſe ſo, and God ſo, beſide which nothing is.

Berkeley's fuller proof is almoſt ludicrous. The colour, figure, ſmell, and taſte of this apple are ideas perceived by ſenſe. For an idea to exiſt in an unperceiving thing is a contradiction. This apple, therefore, wherein colour, figure, and the like qualities exiſt, can be no unthinking ſubſtance.

The fallacy of this argument conſiſts in employing indiſcriminately particular and general terms. Colour, ſmell, taſte, are general terms. There are blue, yellow, red, individual ſenſations, whoſe common phenomenon is called *colour*; but this impreſſion, though it can be imaged in idea, is not itſelf capable of being perceived apart by ſenſe. It is obtained by *abſtraction*, by withdrawing, leaving out, or ſtripping off that part of the concrete idea of ſenſation, which conſtitutes blueneſs, yellowneſs, redneſs. This abſtraction made, this omiſſion of individuality in the idea once accompliſhed, it is no longer the repreſentative of any ſenſation, which ever was or can be excited, ſenſation being converſant only with individuals. Such abſtract ideas, therefore, are not perceived by ſenſe; neither, indeed, can they exiſt (unleſs latently, as in a drowned perſon before revival) in unperceiving beings. They reſemble the exes and the wyes of the algebraiſt, which are indefinite repreſentatives of individual numbers employed to think and reaſon with.

For the major or firſt aſſertion of Berkeley's ſyllogiſm to be true, *particular* terms are wanted. The ruddineſs of this apple is perceived by ſenſe. For the minor or ſecond aſſertion to be true, *general* terms are wanted. The idea of colour can only be formed in a perceiving ſpirit. But when the propoſitions are thus reduced to preciſion, and re-ſtated, they are not parallel, commenſurable, or connected. The ſecond, which is general, does not include the firſt, which is particular; and the inference has no relation to the premiſes.

VIII. But ſay you, though the ideas themſelves do not exiſt without the mind, yet there may be things like them, whereof they are copies or reſemblances, which things

things exiſt without the mind, in an unthinking ſubſtance. I anſwer, an idea can be like nothing but an idea; a colour or figure can be like nothing but another colour or figure. If we look but ever ſo little into our thoughts, we ſhall find it impoſſible for us to conceive a likeneſs, except only between our ideas. Again, I aſk, whether thoſe ſuppoſed originals, or external things, of which our ideas are the pictures or repreſentations, be themſelves perceivable or no? If they are, then they are ideas, and we have gained our point; but, if you ſay they are not, I appeal to any one, whether it be ſenſe, to aſſert a colour is like ſomething which is inviſible; hard or ſoft, like ſomething which is intangible, and ſo of the reſt.

VIII. *An idea can be like nothing but an idea.*

This is not ſo certain. As a teleſcope is a copy or externalization of the proceſs of viſion; ſo written language may be a copy or externalization of the proceſs of thinking. Ideas may be ſo many elemental forms, types, or characters, anſwering to letters, or ſhorthand marks, by means of which the mind notes down its experience, and which it paſtes up, as it were, in the cells, and on the membranes, of the brain, whence, unleſs faſtened by frequent reviſion, they ſeem to detach themſelves again. In this caſe, ideas, like words, would always repreſent at firſt ſenſible objects, and would, in like manner, undergo eſpecially two modifications:—(1) by analogy, the ideas derived from one ſenſe would be employed to define the ideas derived from another; anſwering to the uſe of metaphor in language: (2) by abſtraction, the ideas originally particular and phyſical would become general and metaphyſical; as the word *man*, which was once the proper name of a hero worſhipped by the ancient Germans, is become the name of the whole human ſpecies. The progreſs of knowledge conſiſts in generalization; in abſtracting from a fact, a phenomenon, or leſſon of experience, that which it has of individual or particular, and expreſſing in the moſt comprehenſive or general form the truiſm which it implies, ſo as to include all parallel facts.

If they are perceivable, then they are ideas.

The main argument of this paragraph repoſes on the aſſumption, that nothing is perceivable but ideas; whereas ſenſations are alſo perceivable: the mind has acceſs to both ends of the organs of perception, and can compare the affections of the external and internal extremities. By that compariſon it infers moſt of its knowledge. We know by experience, that ſenſations can excite ideas; by experience, that the mind can excite ideas: we know by experience, that ideas cannot excite ſenſations; by experience, that the mind cannot excite ſenſations. We conſequently infer, that what excites ſenſations (i. e. the external world, the frame of things, the univerſe matter) is eſſentially different both from the mind and from ideas. Q. E. D.

IX. Some there are who make a diſtinction betwixt *primary* and *ſecondary* qualities: by the former, they mean extenſion, figure, motion, reſt, ſolidity, or impenetrability and number: by the latter, they denote all other ſenſible qualities, as colours, ſounds, taſtes, and ſo forth. The ideas we have of theſe they acknowledge not to be the reſemblances of any thing exiſting without the mind or unperceived; but they will have our ideas of the primary qualities to be patterns or images of things, which exiſt without the mind, in an unthinking ſubſtance, which they call *matter*. By matter, therefore, we are to underſtand an inert, ſenſeleſs ſubſtance, in which extenſion, figure, and motion, do actually ſubſiſt. But, it is evident, from what we have already ſhewn, that extenſion, figure, and motion, are only ideas exiſting in the mind, and that an idea can be like nothing but another idea, and that conſequently neither they nor their archetypes can exiſt in an unperceiving ſubſtance. Hence it is plain, that the very notion of what is called *matter* or *corporeal ſubſtance* involves a contradiction in it.

IX. *An inert ſenſeleſs ſubſtance, in which extenſion, figure, and motion.*

Here matter is defined a *ſenſeleſs*, extended, moving ſubſtance: in this caſe, the calorique of Hippocrates and Okely, which they conſider as eſſentially percipient, and which is certainly perceived by ſenſe, would be immaterial, although corporeal: ſuch ſpirit would differ from matter, as a gaz from a liquid. Reſiſtiveneſs, or the capability of becoming an object of ſenſation, is more commonly conſidered as the eſſential attribute of matter.

We are then told, that the very notion of matter involves a contradiction in it; becauſe extenſion, figure, and motion, do actually ſubſiſt in ir; but extenſion, figure, and motion, are only ideas, and can conſequently not exiſt in an unperceiving ſubſtance, ſuch as, by the definition, matter is made to be. This is a repetition of the ſophiſm already employed in the ſeventh paragraph. Thoſe abſtract, general, or metaphyſical, ideas, expreſſed by the terms, extenſion, figure, and motion, ſubſiſt only in the mind; but this truiſm does not preclude the exiſtence elſewhere of a ſpecific extent, of a definite ſhape, of a given movement. The irreality, which may be predicated of thoſe hypothetical exiſtencies, ſignified by general terms, cannot be predicated of thoſe ſenſible exiſtences, ſignified by particular terms; even when the ſpecific exiſtences belong to the ſame claſs with the generic, and

are included in it. Colour, time, ſpace, may be ſaid to have only an ideal reality; but a blood-red, a breathing, a ſpan, which are ſpecific intervals of each, have a ſubſtantial reality. Whiteneſs is an attribute, not a being; an accident, not a ſubſtance; a quality, not a ſubſtratum; it is an abſtract idea, therefore, and exiſts only in the mind: does it follow, that chalk and ſnow and milk, and every thing in which whiteneſs does actually ſubſiſt, can exiſt only in the mind? Yet this is preciſely Berkeley's argument, as to extenſion.

To recapitulate. Senſations differ from ideas, in that ſenſations take place at the external extremity, and ideas at the internal extremity, of the organs of perception.

Senſations, although they can produce ideas, *cannot* produce other ſenſations; ideas, although they can produce other ideas, *cannot* produce ſenſations.

Conſequently, beſide ſenſations and ideas, there exiſts ſomething which *can* produce ſenſations, viz. matter.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICES *relative to the* PRESENT STATE *of* LITERATURE *among the* MODERN GREEKS.

THE learning of ſuch of the Modern Greeks as have never travelled out of Turkey, conſiſts principally of a grammatical knowledge of the Greek language. They explain in their ſchools the Syntax of Theodore Gaza, on which the celebrated Neophytus, formerly Profeſſor in Buchareſt, has written a copious Commentary. From this Commentary Athanaſius has formed a Compendium. The leptology and analyſis of the language is very much attended to by the modern Greeks: many of their teachers, however, not only underſtand the ancient Greek authors, but even write the ancient language of Greece both in proſe and verſe. The Conſtantinopolitans pronounce the Greek language with the greateſt delicacy, but interlard it with a great number of Turkiſh words. The Macedonians and Theſſalonians have likewiſe a good pronunciation. The natives of Epirus and the Iſles are inferior in this reſpect. Of late years, many of the Greeks have attended the German and French univerſities, where they ſtudy philoſophy, mathematics and in particular medicine, and have made a very conſiderable progreſs in theſe branches of ſcience. The enlightened zeal of the preſent Biſhop of Lariſſa in Theſſaly deſerves to be celebrated with due praiſe. This worthy prelate has ſent ſeveral young men to Germany and France, and defrays the expences of their education. The modern Greeks are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by a great thirſt of knowledge: it is not an uncommon phenomenon to ſee men nearly fifty years of age engaged in the ſtudy of languages and the ſciences. The unfortunate Riga has publiſhed twelve maps at Vienna, in which the names are engraved in Greek characters. Theſe maps comprehend the country adjoining to the Danube, Greece, and a part of Aſia Minor. They are indeed far from being perfect, but ſtill will be found very uſeful, as both the ancient and modern names are given. Fr. Müller, of Vienna, has reduced theſe maps to a ſmaller ſcale, ſo that they form one large map. Daniel, a learned monk, who ſtudied at the Univerſity of Paris, and now reſides at Jaſſy, has publiſhed a good Geographical Deſcription of Greece. The Greeks begin to tranſlate a great number of books into the modern Greek language. The brothers Zoſima, two very wealthy merchants in Moſcow, have cauſed ſeveral books to be printed and diſtributed at their own expence; as, for inſtance, the Mathematical Work of the celebrated Theotoki, who died lately at Moſcow. Eugenios, who reſides at Peterſburg, having been preceptor to the Arch-duke Conſtantine, has written a Courſe of Logic, and tranſlated Segner's Mathematics. A learned Greek, of the name of Anthimus, in Vienna, has tranſlated a Courſe of Natural Philoſophy, and another De la Caille's Algebra. Several hiſtorical works have likewiſe been tranſlated. Jannaki, who reſides at Jaſſy, has tranſlated *Stephani Theſaurus Linguæ Græcæ* into the modern Greek; but the work is not yet printed. Several grammars and vocabularies have lately been compoſed, to facilitate the acquiſition of foreign languages, eſpecially the German, of which they are very fond. The Greeks have ſeveral ſchools in Turkey: at Jaſſy, Buchareſt, Conſtantinople, in the iſland of Patmos, Joannina, &c. In Joannina, Pſalidas, who ſtudied at Vienna, teaches the mathematical and philoſophical ſciences, and is much eſteemed by the Ali Pacha. In ſhort, the dawn of learning begins again to appear on the horizon of Greece.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF reply to your Correſpondent with the Greek ſignature, p. 383 (which, by the way, does not ſeem preciſely applicable

ble to the ſubject of his inquiries), I beg leave to ſend you the following particulars:—By the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, which have been paſſed for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue by receipt ſtamps, it is provided, that the venders, either in town or country, ſhall receive 16l. per cent. as an allowance from the ſtamp-office for prompt payment, for the loſs neceſſarily incurred by keeping a large ſtock, and for the paper on which they are ſtamped. On that ſpecies of ſtamp, therefore, the venders, either in town or country, are not juſtified in making any additional charge for the paper; and in town it is never attempted to be done. With reſpect to ſtamps for notes and bills of exchange, the regulation is ſomewhat different. In obtaining of theſe ſtamps, and of all others, the allowance made by the ſtamp-office is only 10l. per cent. which, as I apprehend, is made alſo for prompt payment (no credit being ever given), and the loſs ſuſtained by the keeping of a large ſtock. The ſtationer or other perſon is obliged to find the paper on which they are impreſſed; and it ſeems only fair, that he ſhould therefore be entitled to make a reaſonable charge for it to the conſumers. It is only to be lamented that this charge is not fixed by the government; for, inſtead of its being regulated by the real value of the paper, the uſual mode is to charge according to the amount of the ſtamp; ſo that, if I purchaſe a ſtamp in town of the price of 20l. I pay an additional ſhilling for the paper, and ſo on in proportion, by which means the profits of the ſtationer become very large. In the country there is ſome difference; for there the price of the paper is marked upon it, and of courſe they cannot demand much for it beyond that ſum. It is true, that the ſtationers in town plead in excuſe for this mode of conduct the loſs ſuſtained by their ſtock; but when it is conſidered, that their allowance is double the common intereſt of money, that no real labour is employed in obtaining the commodity, and that, at leaſt thoſe who reſide in town, can eaſily regulate their ſtandard quantity by the demand which they have for conſumption, the plea will not hold good. On a quick ſale, it is obvious that the profit muſt be great; for the charge for a ſmall piece of parchment, on which the common writs are printed, which cannot be uſed for any other purpoſe, and which in reality coſts nothing, is never leſs than two-pence; and for ſmall pieces of paper about the eighth part of a ſheet, a penny, which to them does not coſt the eighth part of a half-penny. In making theſe charges, it ſeems to me, that the queſtion of right is totally unconſidered, and in its ſtead they reſort to a ſpecies of force. The diſcount or rebate allowed by the ſtamp-office is never given, unleſs ſtamps to the amount of ten pounds at leaſt are obtained at one time; and as few private perſons chooſe to lay out ſo large a ſum in this manner, except on very particular occaſions, (though, all things being properly conſidered, it would be much the cheapeſt plan), they purchaſe them one by one, or as they want them, of the ſtationer, who is thus enabled, by the indolence of others, to fix his own price, as avarice or caprice may urge him. The beſt proof probably of the proſperity of this claſs of men is the Gazette. In it their names never appear, and, although the concuſſions and revolutions of late years, have almoſt razed credit to its foundation, and filled the columns of that fearful publication with ſuch variety of great names, yet, among all theſe, ſcarcely one ſtationer is to be ſeen. Indeed, it is a buſineſs ſo certain of profit, and ſo comparatively little liable to loſs, that a perſon with common aſſiduity and judgment can ſcarcely fail in it. The law-ſtationer, too, perhaps of all others, is the leaſt liable to failure.

It ſeems ſtrange, that the attornies, who have ſuch a conſtant demand for ſtamps, ſhould not have deviſed ſome method of obtaining them at the leaſt poſſible expence. Certainly the employment of ſtationers is not recommended by cheapneſs. It appears to me, that if a general ſubſcription were entered into in London, and a ſociety formed under the direction of truſtees, for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing ſtamps to the ſubſcribers, not only a great expence would be ſaved, but, with the ſtamp-office or government allowance, and a ſmall and reaſonable charge for paper and parchment, a fund might be raiſed, which might be employed towards many beneficial purpoſes. The trade of a ſtationer (or at leaſt this branch of it) is ſo perfectly mechanical, and requires ſo little of animated exertion, that every part of this plan might be executed by boys, except what relates to the care of the money, which ſhould be entruſted to one of the truſtees, or to ſome confidential perſon under him. The ſum ſubſcribed would only be wanted for a certain time; and, as the profits increaſed, it might be provided, that each ſubſcriber ſhould be at liberty to draw out a certain portion of the ſum he originally ſubſcribed; and thus not only would they, in a ſhort time have the benefit of obtaining

ſtamps at a much leſs price, than they can now do, but alſo have an intereſt in the ſavings, which might be employed towards their own emolument, the ſupport of thoſe who have been unfortunate in the profeſſion, or for any other purpoſe which a majority of the parties ſhould judge beſt and fitteſt. It is to be obſerved, that this project requires only a certain unity of ſentiment, which might eaſily be effected; and if the warehouſe were ſituated near to the inns of court, it would be productive of no inconvenience to the parties, inaſmuch as thoſe who live at a diſtance from thence are ſtill in the habit of buying their ſtamps from the ſtationers reſident there. This is, however, obviouſly only a ſlight ſketch of ſuch an undertaking, which it would be eaſy to enlarge and improve, if ever it ſhould become a ſubject of ſerious intention. At preſent I ſhall forbear to ſuggeſt any thing further, fearing that I have already occupied too much of your eſteemed work; but, if occaſion ſhould require it, I ſhall be happy to offer my ſentiments in a more detailed and methodical form. In the mean time, I remain

Your's, &c.

Dec. 3, 1802. S. H.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that ſcarcely any London ſtationer keeps a ſtock of ſtamps calculated to laſt more than one week, and many of them not for ſo long a time; thus, it will be perceived, that their profits are immenſe. Suppoſe a man to begin buſineſs with 9l. with that ſum he obtains ſtamps to the value of 10l. which he ſells in one week, attaching another charge of about 5l. per cent. for paper and parchment; his profit, therefore, is nearly fifteen per cent. or thirty ſhillings. Conſidering him to purſue this courſe for every week during the year, at the end of it the ſmall ſum of 9l. his original capital, will be increaſed to the comparatively enormous ſum of 87l. Is there then any cauſe for wonder, that ſuch men proſper even in theſe critical times.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

[*Continued from page* 411, *No.* 94.]

No. V.—*The* CONTROVERSY *ſettled by* GREEK PROFESSORS.

SIR THOMAS SMITH had been Fellow of Queen's College, and King's Greek Profeſſor; Sir John Cheke was Fellow of St. John's, and ſucceeded Smith as Profeſſor of Greek. During Mary's reign, as Bp. Gardiner had the power of Chancellor, he could ſettle controverſies. Smith and Cheke were indeed in poſſeſſion of argument; but Gardiner, who was not the firſt man at his pen, could ſay, "Argument, I rebuke thee, Argument." As ſoon as argument had fair play again, it got the better. This memorable controverſy, then, concerning the pronunciation of the Greek language, was finally ſettled by two learned publications, written by Smith and Cheke; the former entitled "*De Linguæ Græc. Pronunciatione: impreſs:* 1568;" the other, "*De Linguæ Græc. Pronunc. Diſput. cum Stephan. Winterton:*" Roger Aſcham called theſe worthy men "The Stars of the Univerſity of Cambridge, who brought Ariſtotle, Plato, Tully, and Demoſthenes to flouriſh as notably as ever they did in Greece and Italy." There is extant, alſo, *A Royal* Elegy for Edward VI. by Sir John Cheke.

VI.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PRECEPTOR.

Roger Aſcham was Fellow of St. John's, and Univerſity-orator, a zealous promoter of literature at Cambridge. He had been pupil to Cheke, and was preceptor to Queen Elizabeth. He uſed therefore to ſay, that he had been pupil to the greateſt ſcholar, and was preceptor to the greateſt pupil, in England.

VII.—A MIRACLE.

In the year 1388, a ſtrange miracle is reported to have happened at Cambridge. When the Auguſtin Friars were carrying the hoſt about the town, it ſuddenly grew ſo heavy, that it made two of the ſtouteſt of them puff and ſweat to ſupport it.—It added to the wonder, continues the writer who records this miracle, that, if any layman put his hands under it, he felt no weight at all. This, ſays he, was a Roman, not a Catholic, miracle. Only the clergy knew it. They firſt feigned it, and then felt it.

VIII.—*A* REASON *why* MEN *ſhould not print every* THING *that they write.*

Thomas Baker, the induſtrious antiquary, was fellow of St. John's College. He enjoyed his fellowſhip till the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, when, on refuſing to take the oaths, he was ejected. He has left behind him forty-two volumes of manuſcripts, all neatly written with his own hand. He, however, never publiſhed more than one book of his own, "Reflections on Learning," and that without a name. His reaſon might be founded on a maxim laid down by himſelf, "that, if we had fewer books, we ſhould have more learning."

IX.—BAKER'S MANUSCRIPTS.

Baker's manuſcripts relate almoſt entirely to the Univerſity of Cambridge. Nineteen volumes of them are now in the Univerſity-library; twenty-three he left to that great collector, the Earl of Oxford, who died June, 1741. Theſe, making part of the Harleian Collection of Manuſcripts, purchaſed by authority of Parliament for the uſe of the public, are of courſe preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum. The deed of bargain and ſale of manuſcripts to the Earl of Oxford, written in Baker's own hand, was executed Dec. 6, 1716.

X.—A SERIOUS JOKE.

Every body knows how high diſputes were carried between the Epiſcopalians and Puritans, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. James Peirce wrote, in Latin, one of the beſt defences of the Puritan-ſide of the queſtion, in three parts, entitled *Vindiciæ Non-conformiſtarum*. The firſt part, among other articles, contains a full account of the controverſy between Whitgift, Maſter of Trinity College, and Cartwright, Lady Margaret's Profeſſor, and Fellow of Trinity. The following extract from the VINDICIÆ is a quotation from Whitgift's Addreſs to Cartwright: —"What commodities you want that I have, I cannot conjecture. Your meat and drink are provided with leſs trouble and expence to you, and in more dainty and delicate manner, than mine are. You do what you liſt, ſpeak what you liſt: what would you have more? I know not why you complain, except you be of the ſame diſpoſition as the Franciſcan Friars, who, when they have filled their bellies at other people's tables, were wont to cry out, and ſay—How many things do we endure!" This paſſage may be read as a joke; for Whitgift was Maſter of Trinity College at the time, and, being alſo Vice chancellor that year, had deprived Whitgift of his Profeſſorſhip and Fellowſhip. Whitgift afterwards became Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and Cartwright, old and infirm, was then thrown into the Fleet.

Cartwright was a man of great learning, a much admired preacher, and a ſhrewd diſputant. He has been called, *Malleus Epiſcopalium*; as Richard Hooker, the author of the Eccleſiaſtical Polity, was afterwards *Malleus Non-conformiſtarum*. But that is the true *Malleus*, that knocks a man down, exclaiming, at the ſame time, *What commodities, &c.*

This is mentioned merely as anecdote, not as matter of controverſy; for with controverſies this work does not intermeddle.

XI.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LITTLE BLACK HUSBAND.

It is Biſhop Burnet, if I miſtake not, who tells us, that Queen Elizabeth uſed to call Whitgift, *her Little Black Huſband*; and no doubt juſtly; for, without intending any reflection on her Majeſty, if we ſay, Church and King, why not, Church and Queen?

XII.—BOOKS *relating to* CAMBRIDGE.

It has often been mentioned, as a matter of ſurpriſe and regret, that Cambridge has never produced a work ſimilar to the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*. The ſurpriſe may perhaps increaſe, on conſidering what abundance of materials is actually prepared for the work. Among the Engliſh hiſtorical manuſcripts in the public-library, are various documents relative to *the Juriſdiction*, *the Cuſtoms*, and *the Hiſtory of the Univerſity*, together with *public papers*, and many curious *ſketches*, that would aſſiſt ſuch a deſirable work. There have alſo been publiſhed ſeveral Hiſtories of the Univerſity, with liſts of its eminent men, one of which, at leaſt, is a good one, as far as it goes; and there are ſome Hiſtories of private Colleges, either publiſhed or in manuſcript. The account of the manuſcripts alſo in the Univerſity-library, and in the private colleges, may be traced in catalogues either publiſhed, as *Catal. MSS. Angl.* or in manuſcripts poſſeſſed by individuals. Dr. Richardſon, late Maſter of Emanuel College, had, it ſeems, got together many materials for ſuch a work; and, from his edition of Godwin *De Præſulibus Angliæcum Annotationibus*, 1747, and his Liſt of Graduates in the Univerſity, it is probable, that he would have been, at leaſt, an exact compiler. But Thomas Baker, the great collector, already mentioned, was at once induſtrious and ingenious, minute and learned, acute and liberal. He was the man for an *Athenæ Cantabrigienſes*.

XII.—*The* WAY *to initiate* BOYS *into the* LATIN LANGUAGE.

Roger Aſcham's moſt celebrated work is, "the SCHOOLMASTER, *or, a Plain Way* of Teaching Children to underſtand, ſpeak, and write the Latin Tongue." This book, though left unfiniſhed, and now and then ſomewhat too prattling, poſſeſſes great merit. It was printed anno 1579. Aſcham proceeds nearly on the ſame

ſame principle as *Poſſelius de Ratione diſcendæ et docendæ Linguæ Latinæ et Græcæ, Impreſs. A.* 1642. Poſſelius, however, was a friend to the Virgula obliqua: *eſt enim metus pœnarum*, ſays Poſſelius, *velut* Εγκοδωκτης. Not ſo Aſcham. Many, I ſuſpect, have ſilently drunk at Aſcham's ſprings, without due acknowledgments to his genius; and it is pity, that many who taſted his learning, did not mend their draught, and grow wiſe by his doctrine.

He was an enemy to reading grammars by themſelves, and labouring at rules without any knowledge of the language. His advice was, that children ſhould firſt learn the eight parts of ſpeech, and the concords, and then proceed immediately to practice; that the maſter ſhould teach, as Aſcham expreſſes it, the *cauſe* and *matter of letter*, and keep conſtruing it, till the child fully underſtood it. After this, the pupil was to ſit by himſelf, and write down in a paper book his tranſlation, without any prompter. This Engliſh was then to be tranſlated back again into Latin. Milton alſo was quite diſſatisfied with the uſual way of initiating children into the Latin language, and, to ſimplify inſtruction, wrote what he calls, Accidence turned Grammar.

XIII.—PRUDENT MEMORIALS.

Dr. Fuller, ſpeaking of Peter-Houſe, obſerves, "I cannot but commend one peculiar practice of this college, in preſerving the pictures of all the principal benefactors in their parlour. For, though the bounty of the judicious is grounded on more ſolid motives than to be flattered by the fancy, that their effigy ſhall be kept, yet ſuch an ingenuous memorial may be an encouragement to a patron's liberality." Beſides, under ſuch pictures, a diſtich commonly is written, and I will inſtance in one of the lateſt date:

Hæredem voluit Sladus conſcribere Petrum,
Clauderet extremum ne ſine prole diem."

Take with it honeſt Fuller's verſion:

Slade Peter choſe, and for his heir aſſign'd him,
Leaſt he ſhould die, and leave no child behind him.

XIV.—BLANK VERSE *in* USE *before* MILTON.

Long before the great Milton wrote PARADISE LOST, Aſcham well underſtood blank-verſe, and laid down, in part, its theory: not that even then it was "a new-fangled ſingularity." It had been practiſed in England, Italy, and Spain. Upton ſuppoſes, that Milton alludes to Aſcham, in the ſhort Account of Blank Verſe, printed before his poem.

In regard to Milton, the fact ſeems to be this:—From the manuſcript of his Paradiſe Loſt, written by himſelf, and now in Trinity-College Library, it is generally ſuppoſed by his commentators, that the Poet intended his Paradiſe Loſt for a tragedy, in imitation of the Italian, *Il Paradiſo Amiſſo*. He might, therefore, ſtill further approve the judgment of ſome who wrote on blank verſe, in Italy, and be confirmed in his approbation by the authority of Roger Aſcham.

XV.—BAKER'S MANUSCRIPT-HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

This is entitled, "A Succinct and Impartial Account of St. John's Houſe and St. John's College, with ſome occaſional and incidental Account of the Affairs of the Univerſity, and of ſuch private Colleges as held Communication or Intercourſe with the old Houſe or College, collected principally by a Member of the College, A. 1707." It gives a complete view of St. John's Houſe or Hoſpital when a priory of canons regular, proceeding to the foundation of the college, A. 1511, Robert Shipton being firſt Maſter, and ending with Peter Gunning, twenty-ſecond Maſter, June 25, 1661. It alſo contains a Catalogue of the Maſters or Priors of the old Houſe or Hoſpital; a Catalogue of the Biſhops who went from the College; a Catalogue of the Fellows, from the Foundation of the College to the Year 1546, taken from the College Archives, the Names of the Maſters, and the Admiſſions, from 1545 to Mar. 1712. It contains further an Account of the old and new Libraries. In ſhort, it is as complete a book, as far as it goes, as can be well conceived; evidently written after much reſearch, and with great judgment, with zeal and attachment to the college, with loyalty to the civil and eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions, with candour and liberality towards all parties. A man who lays down a maxim in his *Reflections on Learning*, as we have noticed, "that we ſhould have more learning if we had fewer books," and who obſerves of that work, "that he has ventured to throw in one into the account, but it is a very ſmall one, and writ with an honeſt deſign of leſſening the number," might eaſily find reaſons for ſuppreſſing this manuſcript, as well as all the reſt. The reaſons

that have prevented ſome able perſon from perfecting and publiſhing this volume ſince Baker's death, is beſt known to others. Some perſon, it ſeems, had in contemplation to publiſh it, when Dr. Newcombe was Maſter of St. John's, but was forbidden, on account of ſome peculiarities contained in the work. What thoſe are, this is not the place to inquire.

XVI.—BAKER'S REFLECTIONS ON LEARNING.

The only book that Baker ever publiſhed of his own, it has been already obſerved, is, *Reflections on Learning, wherein is ſhewn its Inſufficiency in its ſeveral Particulars, in Order to evince the Uſefulneſs and Neceſſity of Revelation*; a book certainly of great learning, but which ſavours too much of conceit, and is inconcluſive in point of argument. For here is every ſort of learning brought forward to ſhew the vanity of learning, and men's diſagreement in particulars, to demonſtrate its general inſufficiency: as if men, too, were not as much divided in particulars, on the ſubject, the uſefulneſs and neceſſity of which Baker propoſed to eſtabliſh by this book. Take only one word, GRACE, and let the celebrated Monſieur Paſcal tell us, what ſubtle, contradictory, and unintelligible diſtinctions only the Jeſuits and Janſeniſts made, till the diſpute ends in *ſur je ne ſcai quoi*.

XVII.—A SHOOL-BOY'S SHORT ELEGY.

From Paul's I went, to Eaton ſent,
To learn ſtraightways the Latin phraſe,
Where fifty-three ſtripes given to me
At once I had:
For faults but ſmall, or none at all,
It came to paſs, that beat I was:
See, Udal, ſee the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad.

Tuſſer, Nic. Udal Diſcipulus.

Againſt this ſort of ſchool-diſcipline, Aſcham ſternly ſet his honeſt face, it being his opinion, that puniſhment belonged rather to the parent than to the ſchoolmaſter.

His obſervations on this ſubject are judicious. This diſcipline, ſays he, was well known, and diligently practiſed among the Grecians and old Romans, as appears in Ariſtophanes, Iſocrates, and Plato; and alſo in the comedies of Plautus, where we ſee that children were under three perſons, *præceptore, pædagogo, parente*: the ſchoolmaſter taught learning with all gentleneſs; the governor corrected his manners with all ſharpneſs; the father held the ſtern of his whole obedience; and ſo he that uſed to teach did not commonly uſe to beat."

XVIII.—GREEK *and* LATIN *to be read in* UNION.

Aſcham, uſed to ſay "That as a hawk flyeth not high with one wing, ſo a man reacheth not to excellency with one tongue." This ſaying, however, is not accurate: a hawk, with one wing, cannot fly at all; and the Greeks, with one tongue, excelled all the world. Aſcham's remark relates to the union of the Greek and Roman languages.

XIX.—*Why* GREEK *and* ROMAN WRITERS *are to be preferred to all others.*

Aſcham's apology for the partiality of our countrymen to the Greek and Latin writers is very judicious. "But, yet (ſays he) becauſe the providence of God hath left to us in no other tongue, ſave only in the Greek and Roman tongues, the true precepts and perfect examples of eloquence, therefore muſt we ſeek in the authors only of theſe two tongues the true patterns of eloquence, if in any modern tongue, we look to attain either to perfect utterance of it ourſelves, or ſkilful judgment of it in others."

XX.—BISHOP FISHER.

Among Baker's manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum, is a Latin Life of Biſhop Fiſher, written in Baker's own hand, though he was not the author. On the cover of the volume are written the following lines, which, as Baker's name ſtands a little above them, were, moſt probably, compoſed by himſelf:

Thomas Baker, Coll. Jo. Cant. Socius Ejectus.

Tene viri tanti cervicem abſcindere poſſe?
Tene cruore pio commaculare manus?
Si vitâ ſpolias Roffenſem, barbare, quando
Ullum producet terra Britanna parem?
Sed tu, ſancte ſenex, ævo fruiture beato,
Lætus abi in cælum—te vocat ipſe Deus.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the late queſtions between Great Britain and the Northern Maritime Powers, in the opinions of moſt thinking men, have only been huſhed up for a time, to break out at ſome future period with greater violence than ever; it may not be uſeleſs or uninſtructive to offer a few obſervations on a part of the ſubject relating

lating to *the Dominion of the Sea*, and to detect an evident error in an hiſtorian of deſerved reputation and undoubted ability, and who may be probably quoted as a deciſive authority, whenever the queſtion again occurs. Sir William Temple, in his Memoirs, ſpeaking of the Treaty concluded between Charles II. and the States General of the United Provinces, ſays—

"The flag was carried to all the height his Majeſty could wiſh, and thereby a claim of the Crown to the acknowledgement of its dominion in the narrow ſeas, allowed by treaty from the moſt powerful of our neighbours at ſea, which never yet had been yielded to by the weakeſt of them that I remember, in the whole courſe of our pretence, and had ſerved hitherto but for an occaſion of quarrel, whenever we or they had a mind to it, upon other reaſons and conjectures. Nothing, I confeſs, had ever given me a greater pleaſure in the greateſt public affairs I had run through than this ſucceſs; as having been a point I ever had at heart, and in my endeavours to gain upon the firſt negociators in Holland, but found Mon. de Witt ever inflexible."

I am not informed what ſhare Sir William Temple had in this Treaty, but eſteeming it a matter of public and national concern at the preſent juncture, I ſhall proceed to examine his aſſertion under three different heads of enquiry, viz.—

1. Whether the Treaty of 1673 was the firſt wherein the Dutch had yielded the honour of the flag to the Crown of *England*, or whether it had been covenanted before by preceding *Treaties*, and that in ſuch manner as might equally ſupport the claim of the Crown of England to the dominion of the ſea.

2. Whether this article of the flag allows a claim, in the Crown of England, to an acknowledgement on the part of the States General of the United Provinces of the ſaid Crown's dominion in the narrow ſeas. For if there be ſuch a claim, and this claim allowed by Treaty, and from the moſt powerful of our neighbours at ſea, viz. the Dutch, then it is a caſe reſolved, and no more to be drawn into controverſy, at leaſt between them and us.

3. Whether any new point was gained, any new advantages acquired to the Crown of England by this article of the flag in the Treaty of 1673.

In order to the clearer reſolution of theſe queries, it will be neceſſary, in the firſt place, to ſtate the articles relative to the flag from the different Treaties betwixt us and the Dutch; the firſt is the Treaty in 1654, betwixt the Commonwealth of England and the States General, wherein, in the 13th article, it was covenanted as follows:—

Art. 13. "That the ſhips and veſſels of the United Provinces, as well thoſe fitted for war as others, meeting any ſhips of war of the ſaid Commonwealth, in the Britiſh Seas, ſhall ſtrike their flag, and lower their topſail, in ſuch manner as had been any time before practiſed under any former government."

It may here be remarked, that this Treaty of 1654 was the firſt wherein the flag had been covenanted between the Dutch and us, and that it never has been covenanted by any Treaty between England and any other foreign nation, but the United Provinces only. For though the practice of ſaluting the flag of England was ancient, and long before the year 1654, yet it never was the ſubject of covenant till then; the reaſon of which was this—The Government of England had juſt then been changed from an ancient Monarchy into a Commonwealth; and, though the Dutch had never diſputed the honour of the flag with the *Crown* of England, yet with the *Commonwealth* of England they might poſſibly do it, as being upon the ſame level, and in parity of degree, with themſelves. But the perſons then at the head of naval affairs in England, being reſolved to keep up the port and dignity of its former ſtation, notwithſtanding the change in its form of government; and to obviate all ſcruples and ſuggeſtions of that kind, prevailed upon the Dutch, by covenant, to confirm what was before held by cuſtom and uſage.

* The next Treaty was that made at London, in the year 1662, after King Charles's Reſtoration, when, although the Monarchy was reſtored, yet it was ſtill thought adviſeable to continue to keep up the ſalutation at ſea by the flag and topſail, upon the foundation of a national law, grounded upon *mutual compact*, rather than leave it to the looſe uncertainties of cuſtom and uſage.

Accordingly the 10th article of the Treaty in 1662 is exactly copied from the 13th in that of 1654, and with no other variation of words than what was abſolutely neceſſary from the Change of the Government to a Monarchy.

Then follows the Treaty made at Breda, in the year 1667, upon the cloſe of the firſt war between King Charles II. and

* Treaty anno 1662, Art. 10.

the

the Dutch. The 19th article of this Treaty is verbatim the same with the 10th of that in 1662, and therefore need not be stated.

Next comes the Treaty made at London in 1673, to which Sir William Temple refers; and it was made upon the conclusion of the second war between Charles II. and the Dutch, but of the third betwixt England and Holland. The fourth article is as follows:—

"That the aforesaid States General of the United Provinces, in due acknowledgement, on their part, of the King of Great Britain's right to have his flag respected in the seas hereafter mentioned, shall and do declare and agree, that whatever ships or vessels of war, or others, or whether single or in fleets, shall meet, in any of the seas from Cape Finisterre to the middle point of the land Vanstaten in Norway, with any ships or vessels belonging to his Majesty of Great Britain, whether those ships be single or in greater numbers, if they carry his Majesty of Great Britain's flag or jack, the aforesaid Dutch vessels or ships shall strike their flag and lower their topsail in the same manner, and with as much respect, as has at any time, and in any place, been formerly practised towards any ship of his Majesty of Great Britain or his predecessors, by any ships of the States General, or their predecessors."

These form all the Treaties wherein the flag has ever been the subject of covenant between us and the Dutch, and there never was any compact between us and any other nation respecting it.

I now proceed to inquire whether the Treaty of 1673 was the first wherein the Dutch yielded the honour of the flag to the Crown of England, or whether it had been covenanted before by preceding Treaties, in such manner as might equally support the claim of the Crown of England to the *Dominion of the Sea*.

It must be obvious to every one, from the before recited articles, that the striking the flag and lowering the topsail had been expressly conceded to England by the Dutch in three Treaties antecedent to this in 1673; and if it be said, True, it was covenanted before, but not in words so efficacious or so operative, or with so strong implication and clear acknowledgment from the Dutch of the Crown of England's claim to the *Dominion of the Sea*, the article itself will best satisfy us, where it says, "That the striking the flag and lowering the topsail shall be done in the same manner, and with as much respect as has at any time, or in any place, been formerly practised. The words are restrictive, and transfer nothing new, but only assert and maintain what was in former practice; and of this I am sure, that *the Dominion of the Sea* is neither in this nor in any other articles expressed in direct terms, nor in words equivalent. And surely if the Dutch and we had been upon agreement in this main point, it ought to have been expressed in the plainest and most binding words that could have been devised, and not to have trusted so weighty a matter to uncertain inferences and deductions. It is not enough to say, The sea is our's, though others fish in it. We have the name whilst they have the thing. We have a claim to *the Dominion of the Sea*, though our neighbours will not allow it. "But (says Sir William Temple) *our claim is now acknowledged*, and that by the most powerful of our neighbours." Does the article in the Treaty tell us this, either expressly or impliedly? or more strongly in this Treaty than any former? But the examination of this will better fall under the two following heads of enquiry, which I shall now proceed to discuss, viz.—

Whether the article of the flag in the Treaty of 1673 allows a claim in the Crown of England to an acknowledgment on the part of the States General of the United Provinces of the said Crown's *Dominion in the Narrow Seas*? for so Sir William Temple expresses it.

If the Treaty had allowed, or intended to allow, such a claim to the Crown, surely it would have said so. At all events, not the direct contrary. It was as easy to have said, "The Dutch shall strike their flag and lower their topsail *in acknowledgment of the Crown of England's right to the Dominion of the Narrow Seas*," as Sir William Temple has it, as it was to say, "They shall do this in acknowledgment of the King of Great Britain's *right to have his flag respected*," as the article expresses it. If an act be capable of a double meaning, the one favourable, the other burthensome, and I, antecedently to my own act, declare I do it in the favourable sense, shall you impose the burthensome one upon it, contrary to my own previous declaration? If a mean countryman takes off his hat to a gentleman of rank, and tells him he does it out of respect to his quality, shall the gentleman tell him again—No, but you do it because you are within my manor, and to acknowledge that you owe me suit and service at my court. In this case, therefore,

Sir William Temple's Commentary entirely deſtroys the original text of the Treaty. The acknowledgment of *reſpect*, and the acknowledgment of *dominion*, are things of a quite different nature, and as diſtant from one another in their proper worth and value, as a feather in a cap is from the beſt jewel in the crown. It is the latter, viz. an acknowledgment of the Crown of England's Dominion of the Sea, reſpecting which De Witt was ſo inflexible, as before mentioned. But the Dutch are eaſy as to the *former*, viz. an acknowledgment of the King of England's right to have his flag reſpected. But De Witt would no more yield the Dominion of the Sea to the Crown of England, or to any other Crown whatſoever, than he would the Dominion of Amſterdam.—When the Dutch ſtrike their flag to the flag of England, they only, by that act, teſtify their acknowledgment of a preference of order and degree in a Crowned Head before that of their Commonwealth: but to acknowledge the Dominion of the Sea in the Crown of England, is to recognize the King of England, in right of his Crown, to be the Sovereign Lord and Proprietor of that Sea. The Dutch at land, by their Ambaſſadors, will yield the preference and precedence to the Ambaſſadors of Crowned Heads, and conſequently to thoſe who are repreſented in their perſons; and yet by this conceſſion they ſurely do not mean to acknowledge a right of ſovereignty or juriſdiction in any Crown over them. In like manner at ſea by their ſhips, they obſerve a deference and reſpect to the flag and conſequently to the Crown of England, without acknowledging thereby the Dominion of the Sea inherent in that Crown.

I wiſh with all my heart, the author had penned the article in the Treaty with the ſame expreſſions as contained in the Memoirs, and had paſſed it with the word DOMINION, rather than *Reſpect*. No reward could have ſufficiently recompenſed ſuch a ſervice. My fear only is, that if the Marquis de Frezno, who was the Plenipotentiary of the States General in this Treaty, had agreed to it in thoſe terms, the States would have diſowned his admiſſion, alleging that he had exceeded his inſtructions. But the Marquis for the States, or the States for the Marquis, have craftily inſerted the word *Reſpect*, which was never before in any of the articles, *on purpoſe to elude the pretence of Dominion*; and have thereby made the rite or ceremony of the flag a bare acknowledgement or expreſſion *of Reſpect, not of Dominion*. If the obtaining from the Dutch an acknowledgment of the King of Great Britain's right to have his flag reſpected, *and that in the Seas* ONLY *between Cape Finiſterre and Vanſtaten*, be the "carrying the flag to all the height his Majeſty could wiſh," as expreſſed in Sir William Temple's Memoirs; I will venture to ſay, there were ſome of his Majeſty's loving ſubjects who could have found in their hearts to have wiſhed better for him than at that time *he did for himſelf*.

I now come to the third and laſt inquiry, viz.—

Whether any new point was gained, any new advantages acquired, to the Crown of England, by this article of the flag in the Treaty of 1673, and thoſe of great weight and moment?

Whoever caſts his eye over the articles in the preceding Treaties, will preſently ſee, that the three firſt are one and the ſame in ſubſtance, and there is no other variation of words than what is abſolutely neceſſary to adapt the reſpective articles to different times and perſons: but the fourth and laſt is caſt in a new mould, with material additions and alterations: the former are penned in looſe and general words—That the Dutch ſhall ſtrike their flag and lower their topſails, without declaring for why or for what, and conſequently we were left to put our own conſtruction upon the intention of the Dutch in this conceſſion. This fourth article requires the ſame ceremony, but then ſuperadds an interpretation upon it, and makes it to be "*a due acknowledgment, on the part of the Dutch, of the King of Great Britain's right to have his flag reſpected.*" And whereas all the former Treaties require this ſalutation by the flag in the Britiſh ſeas, the laſt Treaty changes the word "*Britiſh Seas*" into the Seas between Cape Finiſterre, and the middle point of the Land Vanſtaten in Norway, which additions and alterations furniſh the Dutch with two convincing arguments to prove, that the ſalutation was not intended, no, not by us, much leſs by them, to be an acknowledgment on their part of the crown of England's Dominion of the Sea, and that it has no relation whatever to it.

1. The article is its own interpreter, and leaves no liberty to any others to put a conſtruction upon it different from what itſelf declares, and it admits no implied ſenſe or meaning to be ſubſtituted in the room of it. It can never be ſaid, that the acknow-

acknowledgment of the King of England's Dominion of the Sea, is included in that of having his flag reſpected. For *Dominion* is ſurely a matter of tranſcendantly greater importance than reſpect, and the leſs can never include the greater.

2. We require this ſalutation from the Dutch in the Seas from Cape Finiſterre to Vanſtaten, in the Bay of Biſcay and Sea of Norway, where the crown of England claims no dominion: and it would be a contradiction to require from the Dutch an acknowledgment of the Crown of England's Dominion in thoſe Seas, where the Crown of England itſelf acknowledges to have no Dominion.

The *Britiſh Seas* ſound ſomewhat like the Seas appertaining to Britain, and the Dutch, by ſtriking their flag, and lowering their topſails, in thoſe Seas, ſeem, to ſome at leaſt, to acknowledge as much: but what has England to do with the Bay of Biſcay, or Sea of Norway? From Cape Finiſterre to Vanſtaten is indeed the greater ſtride, but then it has weakened the ground on which we ſtand.

The limits fixed between the two Capes are too wide for a dominion, too narrow for a reſpect. They are too wide for dominion on this account: becauſe we ought not to require an *acknowledgment beyond our claim.* The former articles require the honour of the flag from the Dutch in the Britiſh Seas, to ſupport a claim in the crown to the dominion of thoſe Seas; but, to require it where we pretend no dominion, is to defeat our own pretenſions. It is ſo far from being a claim, that it is rather a diſclaim: and as, on the one hand, the limits are too large for a dominion, ſo, on the other, they are too narrow for a reſpect; for, though the Crown of England can claim no dominion in any Sea but the Britiſh only, yet it claims a reſpect every where, and in all Seas. Why then confine it within the two Capes? Why not require it within the Baltic and the Mediterranean? Why not before the ports of Cadiz, Genoa, and Leghorn, and all the other ports of Europe? The more public and univerſal an honour is, the greater it is.

Thus, whilſt we confound reſpect with dominion, and extend dominion beyond our claim, we are in danger of loſing both. It is evident, that all the advantages of the laſt-mentioned article lean to Holland, and not to England, and there is one more not yet touched on, which is this—That whereas the Dutch were obliged, by former Treaties, to ſtrike their flag to the ſhips of England in the *Britiſh Seas*, and the boundaries and dimenſions of thoſe Seas were never aſcertained, this gave occaſion to ſome of our Captains, how juſtly I do not ſay, to require from the Dutch the honour of the flag wherever they met them, and all Seas were *Britiſh* with them where they were ſtrongeſt. But the matter now being reduced to certainty, and the meaſures fixed between Cape and Cape, the Dutch are better ſecured for the future againſt cauſeleſs moleſtation.

By what I have ſaid, it is eaſy to perceive, that the *Dominion of the Seas* runs higher amongſt us in printed books, and in ordinary diſcourſe, than it does in practice, or our public Treaties with foreign nations; and yet then is the moſt proper time to inſiſt upon it, if it will abide the teſt.

Upon the whole, I think this article in the Treaty of 1673 will only entangle us in new difficulties, if the example of the Dutch is ever to be quoted in ſupport of our claims, or the queſtion as to the Dominion of the Sea ever again agitated. It is hard to untie the knot. Shall we cut it? and either wave the queſtion of the flag on both ſides, by mutual agreement, as that which carries more miſchief than benefit; or elſe ſtate it upon an even footing, that the leſs number on each ſide ſtrike to the greater. Cardinal Richelieu, in his Political Teſtament, propoſes, with regard to the French, that they ſhould ſtrike to us on our ſide of the Channel, as far as mid-ſea over, and we, in like manner, to them on their ſide. But there are many amongſt us, who would not delay then crying out, Ichabod—the glory is departed from England!

The haſty and inconſiderate belief of ſome late opinions of a plauſible ſtrain, and ſoothing to the national vanity, foſtered and ſupported by the credit of perſons in high reputation for learning, will, in my opinion, be found, in the end, if carried to the extent propoſed, to involve the Crown of England in great inconveniences.

Theſe obſervations were written ſome months ago, when the ſubject was more immediately before the public eye. The daily-expected Commercial Treaty may, however, render them uſeful in guiding an opinion, and occaſion me to enter into a further and more extenſive diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

Sept. 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a late* EXCURSION *through* FRANCE *to* GENEVA.

(Continued from page 391, *No.* 94.*)*

LETTER VII.—*Nantua, Dec.* 23, 1802.

HERE we are, once again, at our favorite inn, *l'Hôtel d'Angleterre*, and have juſt concluded an excellent dinner, conſiſting of trout, quite freſh from the lake, woodcock, hare, chicken, ſoup, and many other good things. We have travelled this day between fifty and ſixty miles on our way home, not a little delighted that every turn of the wheel draws us nearer to the much venerated altars of our domeſtic gods:

O quid ſolutis eſt beatius curis,
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore feſſi venimus Larem ad noſtrum,
Deſideratoque acquieſcimus lecto!

Notwithſtanding that I feel this ſentiment of the poet, expreſſed as it is with incomparable elegance and exquiſite delicacy, in its fulleſt force, yet cannot I quit Geneva without regret: we have received ſo much polite attention, and, I have great reaſon to add, ſo many kind offices, during our ſhort ſtay here, that one cannot but regret the impoſſibility of cultivating an acquaintance ſo auſpiciouſly commenced. And the country, ſurely, has charms of no common attraction: how ſhould I delight, could a certain much-loved friend be the companion of my excurſion, to ſail round this far-celebrated lake, to viſit its ſhores, and ramble among the lofty hills which ſurround it! In ſhort, as I have experienced the ſeverity of an Alpine winter, I certainly would have remunerated myſelf by enjoying the rich ſcenery of the ſummer.

But I am impatient to deſcribe to you "*La Perte du Rhône*," a ſcene of wildneſs and of ſeeming ruin, which we have juſt ſurveyed, and ſhall ever contemplate with mingled emotions of aſtoniſhment and horror. I ſhould tell you that although we have this day retrodden, without any deviation, our former road, yet the ſame ſcenery was now impreſſed with a very different character: the day was clear and froſty when we travelled from Nantua to Geneva, the ſun ſhone brilliantly, and the long ſweep of valley below us, through which the Rhone holds its ſinuous courſe, preſented a picture of great cheerfulneſs and beauty; the native darkneſs of the rocks was relieved by the ſplendour of the day, and their aſperities were ſoftened in the perſpective. A change has taken place in the weather, a thaw has ſucceeded, and the clouds roll haſtily after each other: near Fort de l'Ecluſe we were three or four times enveloped in them as they iſſued from a defile of mountains on the right, and when they eſcaped from the hills we ſaw them make a ſullen deſcent beneath our feet, and watched them hovering over the valley, till a ſucceeding volume of miſt interrupted the view. The "Loſs of the Rhone" probably might not have made ſo ſolemn and awful an impreſſion, but for the congenial gloom which overſpread the ſcene.

At about half a mile, or leſs, from Bellegarde, we got out of our carriage and deſcended from the road, which winds midway up the mountain, down to the *vallée de l'Ecluſe*: the deſcent is ſteep and ſlippery, but not dangerous: a little mountain-torrent, now ſwollen by the melted ſnows, foams beſide the rugged path, which the peaſants have formed for the accommodation, as it ſhould ſeem, of travellers. How am I to give you any tolerable idea of this impreſſive phenomenon? Can you conceive the bottom of a narrow and deep valley to have been cleft open by ſome convulſion of nature, and that in conſequence of this treachery at their baſes, the lofty rock, which formed its precipitous ſides, had tumbled into the gulf below, and ſtopped the river in its courſe? Such was the idea which preſented itſelf on beholding this confuſion and uproar of rock: it ſtruck me that the river had been impeded by the falling in of the ſides of the valley, where immenſe maſſes of ſtone lie wildly on each other, and among which it was compelled to ſteal a ſubterraneous paſſage.

As the Loſs of the Rhone is not above a quarter of a mile from the little village of Coupy, we ſent the carriage forward, and proceeded thither on foot: in ſuch a country as this, a man who has any enjoyment in ſurveying—not the beauties, but —the grandeur, the magnificence, the ſublimity of nature, regrets that he is ſo much at the mercy of a poſtillion; one cannot ſtop his horſes every ten minutes to examine the ſcenery. It was fortunate, therefore, that in going to Coupy we paſed the bridge of Bellegarde on foot; from this bridge we had a view, of no inferior ſublimity to that which we had juſt left, of the Valſeçilline, a foaming ſtream, which thunders through a rocky bed of vaſt capaciouſneſs and profundity, and which falls into the Rhone a little below its Loſs.

I did expect to have concluded in my preſent letter the ſketch which I promiſed at my

my departure to give you of our tour: but the *Voyages dans les Alpes* of M. de Sauſſure are now lying before me; and, as I have an hour to ſpare, it would be unpardonable lazineſs not to tranſlate the chapter which, in his *Eſſai ſur l'Hiſtoire Naturelle des Environs de Genève*, he has devoted to an inveſtigation of the cauſes which produce the Loſs of the Rhone. Of this phenomenon he gives the following account (Chap. xvii. § 402 et ſeq.)

* "The Rhone, after having forced the narrow paſſage of the Ecluſe, between the extremity of Mont Jura and the Vouache, winds round the foot of the Credo. The foot of this mountain is compoſed of free-ſtone, ſand, argill, and round flints. All theſe ſubſtances having but little adheſion to each other, are worn away by the Rhone, which, inſtead of expanding itſelf, grows narrower, and ſinks conſiderably. This very river, which, near Geneva, below its junction with the Arve, has an average breadth of 213 feet, is not more than fifteen to ſixteen feet wide under the bridge of Grezin, two leagues below l'Ecluſe; but it receives, in atonement, an enormous deepneſs.

"At the diſtance of half a league above this bridge, the Rhone, ſtill running in a deeply hollowed bed of argillaceous earth, meets a bottom of calcareous rocks, whoſe horizontal layers ſpread themſelves under the argill.

"One would imagine that theſe rocks, which appear hard under the hammer, would have reſiſted the eraſions of the river, and have prevented it from ſinking deeper: on the contrary, it has penetrated theſe rocks conſiderably deeper than it did the earths: it has excavated them ſo completely as to conceal itſelf, and entirely to diſappear. This diſappearance is called *The Loſs of the Rhone*.

"There are few travellers, from Lyons to Geneva, who do not alight in order to witneſs this ſingularity. The peaſants of Coupy, a ſmall village, ſituated at a quarter of a league above the poſt of Vanchy, and which immediately overlooks the ſpot where the Rhone loſes itſelf, ſolicit travellers to deſcend and ſee this wonder.

"It is not equally ſtriking at all ſeaſons: in ſummer, when the waters are high, they cannot all enter the excavation of the rock; but in winter, and in ſpring, the Rhone is entirely engulphed and loſt, and the ſcene which it exhibits is truly intereſting.

"The Rhone, before it reaches the place where it loſes itſelf, runs, as we have juſt ſeen, in a deep bed, which is hollowed through argillaceous earth: this bed, in the mean time, grows gradually broader; and as it is very even, and the declivity gentle, the waters, being unagitated, flow with majeſtic tranquillity. But when the Rhone reaches the layer of rock, which paſſes beneath this argill, ſuddenly the rock fails under it—its bed takes the form of a funnel, and the whole ſtream is inſtantaneouſly ſwallowed up with a prodigious noiſe; the waters daſh againſt one another, toſs each other up, and diſſipate themſelves in foam.

"The rocks which form this funnel contract themſelves to ſuch a degree, that there is a ſingle ſpot where the diſtance from one ſide to the other is not two feet, ſo that a man of moderate ſtature may ſtand with one foot in France and the other in Savoy, and behold this noble ſtream fretting, as it were, with anger, and labouring to paſs with all poſſible velocity the little defile which it cannot eſcape. But this poſition would be ſtill more perilous than ſplendid: thoſe overhanging points of rock, kept conſtantly moiſt by the waters which daſh on them, would form too ſlippery a pedeſtal over ſo terrible an abyſs.

"A little below this gulf the two ſhores are further removed aſunder, and the Rhone is ſeen running with tolerable calmneſs at the bottom of a channel which is hollowed in the rock; this channel is about thirty feet wide at the top, and preſerves its dimenſions for the depth of thirty or two-and-thirty feet: there it becomes conſiderably narrowed, and at this depth a layer of rock is found much harder than the other, which throughout the extent of the channel is not eroded by the water. This layer is not above one or two feet thick, ſo that the Rhone has worn away the ſoil almoſt as much under as it has above it. This hard layer, therefore, forms

* "M. Guettard has preſented the Academy of Sciences with a very elaborate memoir on various rivers of Normandy, which enter the earth, and afterwards iſſue from it again, and on ſome others of France: *Mém. de l'Acad. pour* 1758. At the end of this memoir, M. Guettard has given a deſcription and a deſign of the Loſs of the Rhone: but this celebrated naturaliſt did not examine the phenomenon himſelf: the deſign and deſcription even which were tranſmitted to him appear rather to have been made from a confuſed recollection than from an immediate view of the ſcene. I ſhall endeavour to offer more juſt and philoſophic ideas on the ſubject, without ſtooping to animadvert on the inaccuracies of the deſcription which I have juſt referred to."

forms in the interior of the channel a projection, or ſort of cornice, which ſtands out eight or ten feet on both ſides, but which being open in the middle allows one to ſee the ſurface of the water running tranquilly at the bottom. The cornice thus ſeparates the channel into two parts, an upper and a lower one; the former of theſe is ſomewhat wider than the latter: the Rhone, encloſed during winter in the lower diviſion, runs very ſlowly, in conſequence, no doubt, of its inconſiderable declivity.

"Thus far, however, the Rhone is not abſolutely loſt, becauſe the ſurface of the water is every where to be diſtinguiſhed: but at two or three hundred paces below the gulf or funnel, which has been already mentioned, vaſt maſſes of rock, which have been detached from the ſides of the upper diviſion of the channel, have fallen into it, and lodged themſelves on the ſalient ſurface of the cornice which projects over the inferior one. Theſe accumulated fragments thus form an additional covering, and for the ſpace of about ſixty yards conceal the river, which is incloſed in the ſubterranean paſſage. It is here, therefore, that the Rhone is really loſt: it is throughout this ſpace of ſixty yards that one is unable to ſee it, and which is, therefore, called the Loſs of the Rhone.

"By climbing over this confuſion of rocks one may croſs over the Rhone without wetting a foot, But theſe rocks are not of very eaſy acceſs: in order to reach them it is neceſſary to get upon this cornice, which is thirty-one feet deep in the great channel, the ſides of which are perpendicular. The deſcent to it is by means of a large ladder, which the peaſants of Coupy have purpoſely conſtructed: but even this ladder is of difficult approach, for the ground is extremely declivitous to the very brink of the channel.

"We may readily imagine that this bridge, which nature has thrown over the narrow channel in which the Rhone runs, does not afford a very commodious paſſage acroſs it: a ladder of thirty feet to deſcend on one ſide, and to remount on the other, is not very ſtrikingly convenient. The Rhone, moreover, when its waters are high, covers all theſe rocks, fills the great channel, and even riſes over its edges.

"It was highly neceſſary, therefore, that art ſhould come in to the aſſiſtance of nature: a wooden bridge is conſtructed, ſupported on either ſide by ſtone-work, which raiſes it twelve feet above the edges of the ſuperior channel.

"This bridge is called the bridge of Lucey. M. de Luc has found that it is thirty nine toiſes (234 French feet) below the ſurface of our lake. *Recherches ſur les Modific. de l'Athmoſph.* §755.*

"It is below this bridge, near where the Rhone begins to diſappear, that the ladder is placed by which we deſcend to the cornice which extends over the lower channel.

"Standing on this cornice, a man may examine at his leiſure, and with the advantage of a cloſe view, all the particularities attending the loſs of theſe waters; he may examine the nature of thoſe rocks through which the channel is hollowed; he may clearly ſee that the laver of which the cornice is compoſed is harder and more compact than the reſt; and he may diſcover that it is this ſalient cornice which has cauſed the diſappearance of the Rhone, ſince, without it, the fragments of rock, which now conceal the ſtream, would have

* M. de Sauſſure took an opportunity himſelf of meaſuring the declivity of the Rhone between Geneva and the paſſage of the river under Fort de l'Ecluſe. The following note occurs in a different part of his work: "On the 27th of February, 1778, the barometer, placed four feet above the level of the Rhone, ſtood at 27 inches, 1 line, and $\frac{5}{16}$; at the ſame inſtant it ſtood at Geneva 72 feet above the level of the Rhone, at 26. 9. 7. The common thermometer (Reaumur's), expoſed in open air on the brink of the Rhone, was at 3 degrees; at Geneva, the ſame thermometer ſtood at $2\frac{1}{2}$. It follows, that between Geneva and l'Ecluſe the Rhone, in winter, makes a deſcent of 224 feet.

"As the river, immediately under the fort, is contracted within a narrow channel, its waters riſe higher in the ſpring-time here than they do at Geneva. We have ſeen (§13) that the difference of its elevation in winter and in ſpring does not commonly exceed at Geneva more than from 5 to 6 feet: here the difference is from 15 to 16. The declivity of the Rhone is conſequently leſs in ſpring than in winter by about 10 feet.

"After having noticed the thermometer on the brink of the Rhone, I aſcended immediately to the Fort, and obſerved it on a level with the ground at its entrance, on the ſide of Geneva; I found preciſely four lines difference: below, as we have juſt ſeen, it was 27. 1. 5; here it ſtood at 26. 9. 5. The common thermometer at the brink of the Rhone was +3; at the Fort, at $+1\frac{1}{3}$, which gives an elevation of 304 feet from the bed of the river in winter to the terrace of the Fort; the ſame obſervation gives 73 feet for the elevation of the ſame terrace above the level of the Lake in ſpring-time." Voyages, &c. Chap. vi. § 213.

fallen

fallen to the bottom of the channel, and have left the Rhone expoſed.

"In following this cornice, we have alſo a near view of the re-appearance of the Rhone: one might expect, perhaps, to ſee it iſſue again with the ſame impetuoſity with which it had been ingulphed; but the channel which incloſes it, continuing extremely deep, in the firſt place, and having apparently but little declivity, in the next, its waters, where they firſt re-appear, ſeem to be almoſt ſtagnant; a ſlight bubbling only is diſcernible; and it is by degrees, and at a conſiderable diſtance, that the Rhone reſumes the rapidity by which it is characteriſed.

"It is ſaid, that light bodies have been thrown into the Rhone, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining, whether they would be carried through by the current, but they have never made their appearance a ſecond time: it is alſo ſaid, that a live hog has been thrown in, being, among land animals, one of the moſt ſkilful in ſwimming: the poor creature was never ſeen more.

"Indeed, it ought to have been foreſeen, that this ill-ſtarred victim would be daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks among which the Rhone is precipitated, and that its ſkilfulneſs in ſwimming could not poſſibly avail in preſerving it from deſtruction, or in raiſing it to the ſurface of the water. As to the other bodies, whoſe levity alone would have made them float, it ſhould be conſidered, that the Rhone does not make its appearance entire, in any ſingle place, but that, contracted as it is within a narrow cleft, its waters acquire an aſtoniſhing impetuoſity, and riſe through oblique avenues, many of which are widely diſtant from the ſpot where its re-appearance is firſt detected.

"If you ſhould aſk the reaſon of the deep excavation which the Rhone makes in theſe rocks, I ſhould imagine it is to be found in the very nature of the ſtone which compoſes them. It is a calcareous ſtone which grows ſoft in water, and conſequently ſuffers itſelf to be worn away with conſiderable facility. This diſpoſition of the ſtone manifeſts itſelf in a thouſand different ways.

"If you deſcend to the cornice, and keep cloſe to the interior walls of the great channel, the rocks which compoſe theſe walls, ſoftened by the waters that diſtill from the ſuperincumbent earths, exfoliate of themſelves, and the exfoliated particles crumble between the fingers.

"It is the want of ſolidity in this ſtone, which is the reaſon why thoſe vaſt fragments are detached, under which the Rhone loſes itſelf. The bridge, which was thought to have been conſtructed with ſufficient ſtability, upon large courſes of rock which border the channel, fell down ſome years ſince, together with the rocks which ſupported it, and it became neceſſary to rebuild it with a greater elevation, and to eſtabliſh it on a broad baſe of ſtone-work.

"The facility with which theſe rocks ſuffer themſelves to be eaten away by the water, is manifeſted alſo by the number of holes, or round pits, many feet wide, and of great depth, which one meets with in various places near the borders of the great channel.

"It is not the Rhone only which has ſo deeply hollowed theſe rocks; the Valſcelline, which paſſes under the bridge of Belle-garde, and falls into the Rhone, at two or three hundred paces below the ſpot where it loſes itſelf, has excavated in theſe ſame rocks a bed of aſtoniſhing depth. The confluence of the river with this torrent preſents a very extraordinary appearance, well worthy the attention of travellers. It is an immenſe abyſs, whoſe ſides are compoſed of calcareous rocks, perpendicularly peaked, among which are to be diſtinguiſhed ſome horizontal layers. At the bottom of this abyſs a mill is conſtructed, which ſeems to be inacceſſible on every ſide, and which muſt be the moſt ſingular habitation, ſurely, in the world.

"The channel, at the bottom of which runs the Rhone after its re-appearance, merits alſo to be viewed in a fine ſeaſon: its ragged precipitous ſides, at the depth of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet, are fringed with trees, whoſe branches overhang from one ſide to the other, and, intermingling, form an almoſt uninterrupted arbour over the depths below, and ſhed an obſcurity which renders them more ſtriking and more terrible.

"In winter, this ſame ſituation preſents a ſingularity of a different ſort: all the ſaliant points of theſe rocks are charged with a number of large ſtalactites of ice, which ſeem like chryſtal luſtres deſtined to illuminate the deep defile.

"All theſe excavations grow deeper and deeper every day: of this fact we have the unanimous teſtimony of the neighbourhood. One cannot be ſurpriſed at this, if we conſider the action of the Rhone againſt the bottom, particularly when its waters are high. In the ſummer of 1777, it was raiſed within half a foot of the bridge of Lucey, and conſequently fifty-four and a half above the point to which the

the ſurface of the water reached on the 28th of February, in the following year. But it was, even then, fifteen feet deep, ſo that the total depth is about ſeventy feet.

"Nor is it the particles of water only which exerciſe a corroſive influence againſt the bed of the river: the Rhone, higher up than its Loſs, paſſes at the foot of the Credo: this mountain is continually crumbling, and throws into its bed a quantity of ſand and gravel, which is carried away with it. One may eaſily conceive, therefore, that theſe hard ſubſtances, impelled with the utmoſt force, and driven with all the velocity which a body of water ſeventy feet deep can give, muſt corrode the rocks with the greateſt effect.

"The upper layer of the calcareous rocks, among which the Rhone loſes itſelf, is filled with petrified ſhells: thoſe moſt frequently found are *Turbinites* and *Cornua Ammonis*. Meſſrs. De Luc have preſerved in their cabinet, a *Cornua Ammonis* three feet in diameter, which was extracted from this ſhelf of rock. M. Geiſsler found a very beautiful oyſter, whoſe form was almoſt circular, the diameter of which was ſix inches

"But, it is very remarkable, that whilſt this layer contains ſo large a quantity of marine bodies, the inferior layers, which are of the ſame calcareous nature, ſhould contain none, or at leaſt ſo very few, that the neighbouring peaſants, well accuſtomed to ſearching for theſe petrifactions, for the purpoſe of offering them to ſtrangers, have never been able to diſcover any. Nor have my own reſearches been in any degree more profitable.

"Theſe peaſants offer to the curious alſo ſpecimens of ſulphuric pyrites, which they find incloſed within a thin layer of argill, ſituated below the layer of ſhelly ſtone juſt mentioned.

"The hills, which overlook the Loſs of the Rhone, incloſe, moreover, many foſſil-ſhells: theſe hills are, as we have already ſeen, compoſed of horizontal beds of ſand and argill. I have here collected *Cornua Ammonis* of different kinds; ſeveral of them remarkable for the regularity and prominence of the ſpiral relievo; ſome ſtriated *gryphites*, ſome ſmall *echinites*, and broken pieces of *orthocératites*.

"Theſe marine bodies are uſually found in a greeniſh argill: they are even themſelves converted into a calcareous ſtone mixed with argil. This material grows hard by expoſure to the air, though in the earth it is very brittle: the ſhells oftentimes break between the fingers as they are taken out of the earth. It is for this reaſon, no doubt, that we never find the *orthocératites* complete—I have never been able to procure them but in pieces.

"The petrified ſhells at the Loſs of the Rhone are not therefore, as it has been imagined, brought thither by the river, and ſtopped in their progreſs by the rocks which ſurround it. Theſe ſhells abſolutely belong to the very ſpot wherein they are found: to the layer of rock, which exiſted, doubtleſs, before the Rhone had excavated its bed, and to thoſe hills which, though of ſubſequent formation, were nevertheleſs anterior in exiſtence to the Rhone.

"Towards the ſummit of one of the hills on the ſide of Savoy, I have ſeen beds of ſand impregnated with petroleum; this mineral oil holds the grains together, and renders them black and ſhining. If this ſand is thrown on live coals, the latent oil is volatiſed, and inflames. Attempts have probably been made to extract the oil from this ſand; for the peaſants of Coupy ſay, that, about forty years ago, they ſent ſeveral cart loads of it to Geneva: but the ſpeculation, it ſhould ſeem, was not very ſucceſsful, for ſince that time there has been no demand for it whatever.

"I have thought, that perhaps one might diſcover pit-coal in theſe hills, of which the preſence of petroleum is often indicative; but I have never perceived any, and the peaſants of the place have told me, that they have found none."

This chapter of Sauſſure has taken up ſo much room, that I feel very indiſpoſed to lengthen my letter: in my next, which I do really intend ſhould be the laſt, you ſhall have a ſketch of the route we are purſuing.

(To be continued)

ERRATA—In the laſt Letter, the River *Arve* is uniformly miſprinted *Arne*; p. 385, col. 2, line 6, for *the* (in two places) read *in*; p. 391, col. 1, line 12, for *Bourget* read *Bourge*; p. 391, col. 1, line 24, for *Fart de* l'Ecluſe read *Fort*, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE *concerning the* WRITINGS *of* LOKMAN, *ſurnamed the* WISE, *the celebrated* ARABIAN FABULIST, *prefixed to an* EDITION *of his* FABLES *in the original* LANGUAGE, *accompanied with a* FRENCH TRANSLATION, *by* CIT. J. J. MARCEL.

THE Fables of Lokman have long enjoyed the higheſt celebrity among all the Oriental nations, and, as their origin is traced to the earlieſt antiquity, this celebrity

celebrity is the more valuable, ſince they muſt have furniſhed materials, and a model for imitation, to all ſucceeding fabuliſts.

It has been judged, therefore, that the public will not receive with indifference an edition of theſe Fables, which (with thoſe of Pilpay) may be conſidered as the only original pieces of compoſition of this ſpecies, and of which the Fables of Eſop, moſt of thoſe of Phædrus, and even many of La Fontaine, are only tranſlations and copies.

It was among the Oriental nations that apologues took their riſe: in countries in which princes were accuſtomed, from their earlieſt infancy, to the groſſeſt adulation, and where every throne was the ſeat of the moſt deſpotic authority, no one would have ventured to have declared the naked truth, and to have given undiſguiſed counſel to the power whoſe ſword, ſuſpended over all, would have inſtantly claimed the forfeit head of any raſh adviſer, who might wound the pride of the diadem.

The ſages and philoſophers of the Eaſt, therefore, had recourſe to the veil of allegory to involve their leſſons of wiſdom, and thus the apologue was invented. Beſides, the genius of the Oriental languages readily adapted itſelf to theſe fictions; for nothing could better accord with the ſtyle of allegory, than a language highly figurative, and replete with metaphors, ſuch as were employed, under different idioms, by all the people of the Eaſt.

Thus, too, we find the apologue uſed by the Hebrews, from the earlieſt antiquity, and in one their writings is preſerved the Fable *of the Trees and the Bramble*, the moſt ancient of any with which we are acquainted.

The name of Solomon is revered among the Eaſtern nations, who have given him the title of "the Father of True Wiſdom," and regard him as a philoſopher from whom nothing in nature was concealed, "from the lofty cedar of Lebanon to the humble hyſſop on the wall." The writings of this Royal Sage are full of allegories, parables, and ſimilies, which, if they were more uniformly ſupported, would form genuine apologues.

A love for the allegorical ſtyle is ſtill retained in the Eaſt, and the language in common and daily uſe admits of metaphorical phraſes, and figurative emblematical expreſſions, which the ſeverity of our European idioms would not venture to employ.

If it is true, that Eſop is not a mere fictitious perſonage, at leaſt he muſt have exiſted long after Lokman. Plutarch, Suidas, and Pauſanias agree in placing Eſop about the time of Crœſus, King of Lydia, and Solon, Legiſlator of the Athenians, that is to ſay, ſome time between the forty-ſixth and fifty-fifth Olympiad. Now all the Oriental writers, both the Arabian and Perſian, unanimouſly agree in placing the life of Lokman 500 years prior to that of Eſop, at the ſame period in which they alſo place the reign of Dawud or David over the Hebrews, and Kaykaus and Kaykhoſru over the Perſians. In this caſe, Lokman would be the original from whom Eſop borrowed his apologues, as the latter might eaſily have come to the knowledge of the works of the Arabian Fabuliſt during the reſidence which he is ſaid to have made in the courts of different princes of Aſia.

But the opinion the moſt generally received, and which indeed is much more probable than the former, is, that Lokman is the ſame perſon, whom the Greeks, not knowing his real name, have called, in their own tongue, Αισωπος or *Eſop*, a term derived from that of Αιθιωπς or *Ethiopian*, by a ſlight change, which often occurs in a word whilſt paſſing from one dialect to another. Now Lokman was a *Habeſhy*, an Abyſſinian or Ethiopian ſlave; and the Oriental writers relate of him almoſt all the peculiar circumſtances which have ſince been attributed to Eſop, and which may be found in the various Lives of this Fabuliſt. The following few particulars concerning Lokman, taken from the Oriental writers, will ſerve to eſtabliſh his identity with Eſop.

Lokman was, as has been ſeen, of the race of thoſe thick-lipped and curled-haired Ethiopians, who were brought from the interior of Africa as ſlaves, and tranſported to different countries by way of merchandiſe. It was his lot to be ſold in Paleſtine, under the reigns of David and Solomon. His common occupation was to tend his maſter's flocks, and in this indolent employment, which left him ample time for meditation, he improved the gift of wiſdom, which, the Oriental writers aſſure us, he received from God, and compoſed his apologues, parables, and proverbial maxims, the number of which is ſaid to amount to ten thouſand.

Out of this prodigious number of inſtructive works, which, if united, would make a code of morality, tradition has preſerved to us only a few fables, which the deſtructive hand of Time has ſpared, and

thoſe ſcanty relics make us the more regret the reſt, which have periſhed in the wreck of ages.

The anecdotes which we poſſeſs concerning the Life of Lokman, are found ſcattered in the works of ſeveral Oriental writers, who have introduced them as an ornament and acquiſition to their poems and other works. I ſhall here add a few extracts from ſome of theſe authors, which may aſſiſt in furniſhing a biographical account of this eminent man.

The celebrated Perſian Poet, Gelal-eddyn, ſurnamed *El Balkhy*, relates, in his moral poem, intitled *Methnawy*, an anecdote of Lokman, which is alſo attributed to Eſop; and Gelal ed-dyn makes uſe of this anecdote to introduce a truly ſingular moral application.

" Lokman (ſays he) was accuſed before his maſter, by his fellow-ſlaves, of having eaten ſome forbidden fruits, when they themſelves had been the offenders; but the ſage juſtified himſelf by drinking warm water, and making his accuſers do the ſame: they ſoon vomited the fruits, and the innocence of Lokman was eſtabliſhed.

" O ye (adds the poet) who here below cloak yourſelves with the veſtments of the upright man, and conceal within your hearts every kind of vice, when, in the great day of judgment you will be compelled to drink of its hot and ſcalding water, all that you have hid from the world with ſo much care will appear in open view to all, and the reputation which you have gained through your hypocriſy, will then be changed into ſhame and confuſion."

Waheb, in a Turkiſh Commentary on the thirty firſt Sourate of the Koran, relates ſome of the ſententious maxims of our Fabuliſt:

" Lokman (ſays he) being aſked from whom he had learned that wiſdom and diſcernment, which made him ſhine ſo conſpicuouſly on every ſubject, anſwered—It is from the blind, who will believe nothing but what they touch with their own hands."

Waheb alſo adds, " It was Lokman who firſt ſaid that the tongue and the heart were both the beſt and the worſt parts of man."

This ſaying has alſo been attributed to Eſop, by the writers of his Life.

Saady, the moſt illuſtrious of the Perſian poets, relates, in his *Boſtan* and his *Guliſtan*, ſeveral traits and maxims of Lokman, of which I ſhall only give the two following:

" A caravan, in which Lokman was preſent, having been pillaged by robbers, who could not be moved to pity by the tears and lamentations of the ſufferers, one of the plundered merchants ſaid to Lokman, 'Thou ſhouldeſt have given to theſe robbers leſſons of wiſdom and good conduct; perhaps they might then have been diverted from their purpoſe by thy advice and remonſtrances, and would have reſtored to us our goods, or, at leaſt, in part repaired the heavy loſs which they have occaſioned us.'

' It would have been a much greater loſs (replied Lokman) to have thrown away leſſons of wiſdom on villains incapable of underſtanding or appreciating them. No file can poliſh the iron when the ruſt has entirely conſumed it."

" Lokman being aſked, whence he had drawn that treaſure of virtue and wiſdom, which he poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree, anſwered—' It is from the fooliſh and wicked: by obſerving their actions, and comparing them with the dictates of my own conſcience, I have learned what to perform, and what to ſhun; the wiſe and prudent man can extract benefit from poiſon itſelf, whilſt the moſt excellent precepts are of no advantage to the fool."

Another remarkable trait is related in a Perſian poem, intitled *Niganiſtan*:

" Lokman's maſter having one day given him a bitter melon or coloquintida to eat: he immediately ate it, without ſhewing the leaſt repugnance. Aſtoniſhed at this act of obedience, his maſter aſked him how he had been able to take a fruit ſo diſagreeable to the taſte—' I have received ſo many ſweets from you (replied Lokman) that it is not ſurpriſing I ſhould have eaten the only bitter fruit which you have ever given me."

His maſter, touched with his wiſe and excellent ſentiments, gave him his liberty; a circumſtance which is alſo related of Eſop.

I ſhall conclude this collection of anecdotes concerning Lokman, extracted from the Oriental writers, by the following ſtory:

Lokman was one day ſeated in the midſt of a circle of auditors, who were eagerly crowding round to profit by his leſſons of wiſdom, when a man, who pretended to the character of a philoſopher, jealous of ſeeing him ſurrounded with a throng of diſciples, aſked him, if he was not that ſlave, who was formerly ſeen attending his maſter's flocks? " It is true (ſaid Lokman modeſtly) I am he." The envious man then aſked him, how he had been able

able to raiſe himſelf from the ſtation of a ſhepherd to the rank of a ſage and philoſopher? "It is (ſaid Lokman) by following exactly theſe three precepts, the advantage of which cannot be too much inculcated—Always ſpeak the truth, without diſguiſe, whatever be the danger to which it may expoſe you; keep inviolable the promiſes which you have made; and never meddle with what does not concern you."

The author of the *Tarykeh Mountekheb* aſſures us, that in his time the tomb of Lokman was ſtill to be ſeen at Ramleh, a ſmall town in Syria, not far from Jeruſalem.

Abu Leyth gives Lokman the ſurname of Abu Anam, that is to ſay, the Father of Anam; however, ſome writers aſſert, that his ſon bore the name of Mathan.

But the ſurname by which Lokman is the beſt known among the Oriental nations, and that which they generally give him, is *El-hakym* (or the wiſe), and this term includes the idea both of wiſdom and ſcience; ſo that the proverb, "to teach any thing to Lokman," is commonly employed in the Eaſt to expreſs ſomething abſolutely impoſſible.

Moreover, the wiſdom of Lokman is regarded by the Muſſulmans as an inconteſtable truth, ſince it has the teſtimony even of the book whence they derive their religious creed. The thirty-firſt chapter of the Koran is intitled *Surat Lokman* (the Chapter of Lokman), and, in the eleventh verſe of this chapter, Mohammed makes the Almighty ſpeak in theſe terms:

Oua lekad ateina Lokmana l'hikmeta.

"And we alſo have given wiſdom to Lokman."

In the following verſe, the Prophet puts in the mouth of Lokman theſe maxims concerning the unity of God, which are repeated in almoſt every page of the Koran:

"And Lokman gave this inſtruction to his ſon—O my ſon, aſſociate no name with that of God, for it is a very culpable error to ſuppoſe an equal to the Almighty."

In this paſſage Mohammed uſes the authority of Lokman as a ſupport for his own opinions, which ſhews the high degree of eſteem in which this Fabuliſt was held by the Arabs, at the time when the Koran was made public. This eſteem is not in the leaſt diminiſhed at the preſent day, and ſeveral of the Muſſulman Doctors even give him the title of Saint and Prophet.

In the French tranſlation, which I have given of the Arabian text of the Fables, I have adhered to the moſt ſcrupulous accuracy in rendering the ſenſe of the original, often at the expence of elegance of phraſeology; and, in ſo doing, I truſt I ſhall render a ſervice to ſtudents in the Arabian tongue, who have hitherto been much in want of books accompanied with a literal tranſlation.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* BORDA.

IT is not one of the leaſt memorable occurrences of the preſent times, that the naval power of France has been nearly annihilated; and that, too, at a period when her marine had attained the greateſt degree of perfection. The number, the expertneſs, and the bravery of our ſailors—the knowledge, experience, and gallantry of our officers—the nature and poſition of our iſland—the commercial ſpirit and the enterpriſing genius of its inhabitants, have all contributed to produce a navy hitherto unequalled by any nation, either ancient or modern.

It muſt be allowed, however, that in reſpect to the *theory of ſhipping* we have been excelled by our rivals, who have introduced ſcience into their dock-yards, and built their men-of-war according to geometrical principles, carefully eſtabliſhing a *ratio* of proportion not only between the timbers and ſcantling of the ſame veſſel, but alſo throughout the whole of their fleets.

It was by the encouragement of men of talents, and the aſſiſtance of their Learned Societies, that this great object was attained; and no one had a claim to a greater ſhare of praiſe than the ſubject of this memoir.

Charles Borda, a Member of the *late* French Academy, of the National Inſtitute, the Board of Longitude, &c. was born in 1735, and, after the neceſſary preliminary ſtudies, entered into the royal navy.* In reſpect to his deſcent, it was

* It has been aſſerted, without the leaſt probability, that Borda was deſirous to enter into the artillery, but that he was rejected by his future colleague, Camus, who pronounced him utterly deſtitute of the requiſite attainments.

probably noble; for an edict of Louis XIV. had, in ſome meaſure, proſcribed plebeians from this ſervice, and by opening the road to preferment to a privileged claſs alone, prepared in ſome meaſure the reverſes and humiliation which we have all witneſſed.

The reputation of Borda was ſoon ſpread abroad, but his advance does not ſeem to have been very rapid; for we find him, at the age of thirty-ſix, enjoying no higher a rank than that of lieutenant, although he had been employed under Bougainville, the famous circumnavigator, who is ſtill alive. It was in that capacity that he embarked on board the Flora, in 1771. On this occaſion he was accompanied by Verdune de la Crenne, and Pingré, who had undertaken, by order of the King, to examine the coaſts of Europe, Africa, and America, with a view of improving the ſciences of navigation and geography.—They were furniſhed with all the nautical inſtruments, provided with the beſt marine time-pieces that could be procured either in England or in France, and they put in practice all the new and improved methods of finding the longitude. Two volumes in 4to*, the reſult of the joint labours of theſe ſcientific travellers, conveyed to the public the fruits of this expedition, in which Borda added not a little to his former reputation.

No ſooner had the war taken place between Great Britain and France, in conſequence of the unhappy diſpute with America, than he was once more ſnatched from his ſtudies, and employed in the ſervice of his country. We accordingly find him ſerving under D'Eſtaing, with the rank of rear-admiral, in which capacity he proved eminently uſeful to the fleet, the economy of which ſeems in ſome meaſure to have been confided to his direction.

Previouſly to this, he had introduced an uniformity into the architecture of the French veſſels of war, on the principles of Euler, by which a ſameneſs of ſailing was effected in all the ſhips of the royal navy. This is attended with prodigious advantage to any naval force acting in ſquadrons or fleets; for, according to our ſyſtem, the beſt ſailer is obliged to *lie-to* for the dulleſt, and the whole line of battle is regulated by perhaps the worſt ſhip in the navy. The indiſputable advantages ariſing from this improved ſyſtem were ſoon evident to all Europe; and the profound knowledge and patriotic exertions of the Chevalier Borda did not fail to be acknowledged not only by France, but by the beſt-informed men in England. The reputation which he had now acquired, enabled him to be further ſerviceable to his country, by drawing up a plan for the ſchools of naval architecture, of which he may juſtly be termed the founder, as he not only ſuggeſted the idea, but formed the ſcheme for regulating theſe ſeminaries, and laid down the rules for the inſtruction of the pupils admitted into them.

Borda may be truly ſaid to have poſſeſſed a *taſte* for mathematics, and he had the good ſenſe to apply this branch of knowledge in ſuch a manner as to render it eminently uſeful. The Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences afford undoubted proofs of this, as they contain a great variety of papers on hydraulics, on the reſiſtance of fluids, applied to ſhips at ſea, on water-wheels, pumps, the projection of bombs, &c.

In 1787 he publiſhed his much admired "Deſcription and Uſe of the Circle of Reflection," in which he revived and recommended the uſe of the ſpecular-circles, that had been already propoſed by Tobias Mayer, in 1756. He alſo employed Mayer's neglected method of meaſuring terreſtrial angles, which he applied to aſtronomical obſervations, and with that view invented a new conſtruction of circles, with double moveable teleſcopes:—this inſtrument has been lately recurred to in the admeaſurement of a degree.

To him France is alſo indebted for the invention of the menſuration-rod, with which the new ſtation-lines were lately aſcertained. He was alſo a zealous promoter of the reform in weights and meaſures; and in order to aſſiſt in this, he publiſhed *Tables of Sines in the decimal Syſtem*, at his own expence. One of his laſt labours was, the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating ſeconds at Paris.

Such were the acknowledged reputation and patriotiſm of Borda, that the higheſt offices in the State were not deemed too great for merit ſuch as his; and we accordingly find the name of a man who had been decorated with the Croſs of Merit during the Monarchy, entered in the liſt of candidates for the office of Director under the Republic. This occurred in 1797, and on the 20th of February, 1799, the National Inſtitute loſt one of its greateſt ornaments and moſt aſſiduous ſupporters, in conſequence of his death, which

* See "*Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi, en* 1771 & 1772," Paris, 1778. This was preceded by an abridged account in the "*Mémoires de l'Acad. Roy.* 1773."

which was occaſioned by a dropſy, that cut him off in the 64th year of his age.

At the interment of his corpſe, nearly the whole of his colleagues attended.—Notwithſtanding a heavy rain, upwards of one hundred Members of the National Inſtitute walked on foot to Montmartre, two a breaſt, with a black crape round their arms, and with the eyes of nearly all ſuffuſed in tears.

On their arrival at the place of interment, Bougainville, a man no leſs diſtinguiſhed in arms than in letters, ſpoke an oration in honour of the deceaſed.

SCRAPS OF BIOGRAPHY.

DR. JOSEPH NICOL SCOTT was (it is apprehended, the eldeſt) ſon of the Rev. Tho. Scott, many years the Paſtor of the Congregational or Independent Church in Norwich; and, having been educated for the miniſtry, was, at the beginning of his public life, for ſome time aſſiſtant, in the ſervice of the ſociety, to his worthy father. But an unhappy miſunderſtanding ariſing between the father and the ſon, on a doctrinal point, ſomewhat ſimilar to what occaſioned conteſts in the Church of Alexandria in the former part of the fourth century, the latter was diſmiſſed from his aſſiſtantſhip, in the year 1737 or 1738. Numbers withdrew from the congregation on this account, and a Lord's Day Evening Lecture was ſet up by the friends of the young gentleman, at the French Church, which was countenanced, if not ſupported, by many of different denominations, and, in particular, by ſeveral of the eſtabliſhment. Mr. J. N. Scott, after ſome time, diſcouraged by the non-attendance of ſeveral, who were at firſt zealous, and who continued their pecuniary ſupport to the laſt, gave up his lecture, and went to Edinburgh to ſtudy phyſic. He commenced Doctor of Phyſic in Scotland, and, returning to Norwich, practiſed there for ſome years, and then removed to London, but met not with much encouragement in the medical line. At length, a gentleman, who was no relation, merely out of regard to his talents and ſentiments, left him a very pretty eſtate and ſeat at Felford, in Suffolk, where he ſpent the latter years of his life. He was a gentleman naturally of a moſt excellent temper, but ſo ſoured by the controverſy, &c. which we have mentioned, that he did not recover his former ſweetneſs of diſpoſition to the laſt. Deep alſo was the impreſſion made by that affair on the father, who was equally of a ſweet and amiable natural diſpoſition.

Dr. Scott publiſhed, in 1743, "Sermons preached in Defence of all Religion, whether Natural or Revealed, at the French Church in Norwich," in two volumes, octavo. The ſubjects were, in the firſt volume, 1. The Introductory Diſcourſe; or, the great Duty of Inquiry after TRUTH, Prov. ii. 3, 4, 5. 2. The Unreaſonableneſs of ſuffering the Will and Paſſions to influence the Judgment, 2 Peter iii. 5. 3. God the Fountain of all Good, whether Natural or Revealed, James i. 17. 4. and 5. The Sufficiency of Natural Religion pre-ſuppoſed by the firſt Defenders of Chriſtianity, Acts xvii. 28. with Rom. ii. 14. 6. The Sufficiency of Natural Religion not contradicted by Scripture, Ps. li. 5. 7. The virtuous Practice alike inculcated under all Religions, whether Natural or Revealed, 1. Tim. vi. 8. A Preliminary Diſcourſe to the Defence of Revelation, Acts ii. 36. 9. A General Defence of Revelation, Acts, xv. 18. 10. and 11. The Revelation of NOAH examined, Heb. xi. 7. 12. 13. and 14. The Caſe of ABRAHAM offering up his Son examined, Gen. xxii. 12. 15.—18. And ſecond, 15. The MAHOMETAN Revelation conſidered. 16. and 17. The Extirpation of the CANAANITES conſidered. 18. The Jewiſh Prophets, 1. Theſſ. v. 10. 19. Some Directions for the ſtudy of the Prophetic Writings, 2. Peter i. 20. 21. 20. and 21. Againſt Hypotheſes in Religion.

The ſecond volume offers, 1. A Preliminary to the Defence of Chriſtianity, John xiv. 1. 2. A Friendly Caution to Theiſts, John vi. 29. 3. The true State of the Controverſy, with reſpect to the External Evidence of Chriſtianity, John x. 24. 25. 4. The External Evidence of Chriſtianity, 1. Peter i. 11. 12. 5. The Chriſtian Revelation conducive to the Cauſe of Virtue, 1. Cor. i. 30. 6. and 7. The Scripture Doctrine of Chriſt's Divinity not inconſiſtent with the Unity of God, Iſaiah xliii. 10. 11. with 2 Chron. vi. 30. 8. The Scripture Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, 1. John iv. 3. 9. and 10. The Excellency of Chriſt's Example illuſtrated in ſeveral Inſtances, 1. Peter ii. 21. with Prov. xvi. 32. 11. and 12. The Sacrifice of Chriſt conſidered, Heb. x. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 13. Concerning the Praying in the Name of Chriſt, John xvi. 23. 14. The Scripture Doctrine of Election and Reprobation examined, Rom. xi.

19.

19. 20. 15. The great Duty of acting under the Belief of the Divine Promiſes, 2. Peter i. 4. 16. The Hope of a future Reward not inconſiſtent with the Love of Virtue, 2. Tim. iv. 7. 8. 17. and 18. The Vulgar Opinion concerning the Duration of the Future Miſery examined, Rom. xiii. 13. 19. A Caution to the preſent Age, Rom. xiv. 16. 20. The Valedictory Diſcourſe, Philip ii. 15.

This detail of the ſubjects, handled in theſe diſcourſes, will give the reader an idea of the entertainment and inſtruction, which he may expect from the diſcuſſion of ſuch intereſting topics by a writer of ingenuity, ability, and liberality. Theſe Sermons had great weight with the late Dr. Stiles, Preſident of Yale College, in America, when, in his younger years, his mind was, for ſome time, in a ſceptical ſtate. They came the neareſt of any writer to his own caſe, and ſtruck him as proceeding, with a few exceptions, in the moſt fair and generous manner, and on concluſive reaſonings. The author's ſolutions, on the queſtions relative to the caſes of the extirpation of the Canaanites, and the offering of Iſaac, were particularly ſatisfactory to him.

Dr. Scott was, I apprehend, the firſt writer, who examined and controverted, in Engliſh, the Doctrine of the Eternity of Hell Torments; for the learned Dr. Thomas Burnet's Treatiſe was written in Latin; and Mr. Whiſton's Tract on that Subject was not publiſhed till the year 1751: and Archbiſhop Tillotſon and Dr. Whitby, though they treated the ſubjects, and entered into the difficulties with which it is clogged, preſumed it to be the doctrine of the New Teſtament, and did not venture to examine the foundations on which it was ſuppoſed to ſtand.

Dr. Scott was well-known in his day, by the hand he had in ſeveral ingenious and uſeful publications. It indicated a benevolence of mind, that he was fond of children, and ſtudious to pleaſe and ingratiate himſelf with them; though, to whatever cauſe it was owing, he did not ſucceed in his endeavours to conciliate their attachment. It was a peculiar trait of his character, the writer of this has been informed, that he carried into all companies a diſputatious turn of mind, the conſequence, probably, of the polemical debates in which he was engaged in early life, but which had the unhappy effect of rendering his company and manners leſs pleaſing and acceptable, and was a bar to ſucceſs in his profeſſional walk.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, brother of the former gentleman, was the ſecond ſon of their father. He began his miniſtry about 1733, at Loweſtoffe, in Suffolk, where he had the honour of preſenting an Addreſs from the inhabitants of the town, to his Majeſty, King George II. when, on account of diſtreſs of weather, he was obliged to land at that place, on his return from Hanover. In 1737, Mr. Scott removed to Ipſwich, and was ordained Copaſtor of the Preſbyterian Congregation, with Mr. Samuel Baxter, for whom he preached and printed a Funeral Sermon. Mr. Baxter died in 1739, and Mr. Scott continued alone till 1761. After this, ſeveral gentlemen were, in ſucceſſion, connected with him, as aſſiſtants, till July, 1774. Being very much broken in health he then removed to Hapton, in Norfolk, a place conſidered almoſt as a ſinecure, though endowed with an eſtate of 80l. per annum, and a parſonage-houſe: here he finiſhed his worthy courſe.

He publiſhed ſeveral ſingle Sermons, delivered on particular occaſions, and a ſmall volume of "Lyric Poems, Devotional and Moral." But his chief work, which remains a monument of his genius and learning, was "The Book of Job in Engliſh Verſe, tranſlated from the original Hebrew, with Remarks, Hiſtorical, Critical, and Explanatory." This work came to a ſecond edition in 1774.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, ſen. the father of the preceding gentlemen, was the ſon of a worthy man, and an eminent merchant, in London. He was firſt ſettled as Miniſter of a Diſſenting Congregation at Hitchin, in Hertfordſhire, and thence removed to Norwich, where he was ſolemnly ſettled as the Paſtor of the Independent Congregation, October 13, 1709. He publiſhed ſeveral occaſional Sermons, particularly one preached at Norwich, February 27, 1725-6, intitled, "An Attempt to prove the Godhead of Chriſt, by ſettling the Senſe of a ſingle Text, viz. John xx. 28." This diſcourſe was accompanied with a recommendatory Preface by Dr. Watts. Mr. Scott finiſhed his miniſtry and his life at Norwich, and was buried in the meeting-place of the ſociety, at the foot of the pulpit-ſtairs. A neat marble monument was erected to his memory, with this inſcription

* Life of Preſident Stiles, p. 45, 46.

tion, ſuppoſed to be drawn up by his ſecond ſon :—

To the Memory of the Rev. Mr. T. Scott,
Paſtor of this church 37 years.
Ob. 15 Nov. 1746, Ætat 66.

Wiſe, without art; and learned, without pride;
Not vain of knowledge, nor moroſe to hide.
He liv'd for others; and his god-like mind
Knew no ambition, but to bleſs mankind.
His life was virtue, and his heart was zeal:
Sinners his patients, and his feaſt to heal.
Sweet as his nature, from his gentle tongue,
Perſuaſion flow'd, and powerful was the ſong.
Much of his praiſe this temple can atteſt,
And Heaven hereafter will proclaim the reſt.

Dr. DANIEL SCOTT, brother in the half-blood of the Rev. Thomas Scott, ſen. was educated for the miniſtry. He was a fellow-ſtudent with Mr. Butler and Mr. Secker, afterwards eminent prelates in the Church of England, under the learned Mr. Jones, at Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, from whoſe ſeminary, he removed to Utrecht, in Holland, where he purſued his ſtudies with indefatigable zeal, and took his degree of *Doctor of Laws*. While he was in this city, he ſaw reaſon to change his opinion concerning the ſubject and mode of baptiſm, and, from a ſenſe of duty, joined himſelf to a church of the Mennonites or Baptiſts. But he always preſerved and exerciſed a liberal Catholic ſpirit, which he expreſſed by joining in Communion, as opportunity offered, with Chriſtians of other denominations. Though eminently qualified for the Chriſtian miniſtry, he was prevented from engaging in it by an invincible diffidence and exceſſive modeſty. On his return to England, he ſettled in London or Colcheſter, and devoted his time and abilities to publiſh various learned and uſeful treatiſes.

In 1725 appeared his "Eſſay towards a Demonſtration of the Scripture Trinity," without his name, dedicated to Dr. Waterland. It was generally aſcribed to the learned Mr. James Pierce, of Exeter. The impreſſion of this piece which could not but be obnoxious to the advocates for eſtabliſhed formularies, was ſo ſpeedily diſpoſed of as to raiſe the author's ſurpriſe. But ſufficient evidence ſoon offered to convince him, that the edition, with a view to ſuppreſs, rather than confute, the piece, had been bought up by a diſtinguiſhed prelate, the Rev. Dr. Edmund Gibſon. In 1738, a ſecond edition, with ſome enlargements, was ſent out from the preſs. It was ſoon difficult to be procured, and there were ſtrong grounds for ſuſpicion, if not ſtrong evidence, that diſhonourable methods were taken to prevent the ſpread of it. The method, in this tract, is clear and ſimple. The terms peculiar to the queſtions diſcuſſed are defined with accuracy and preciſion. The concluſions advance by ſlow ſteps: a ſpirit of candour, humility, and integrity, is diffuſed through it. There is a great, though modeſt, diſplay of learning. But it may be thought by ſome, that the worthy author was not ſo attentive to the idioms and peculiarities of the Scripture language, as he had been converſant with the early writers of the Chriſtian Church. A new edition of this Eſſay, freed from the learned quotations with which it abounded, was printed, ſome years back, in 12mo.* In 1741, Dr. Scott publiſhed "A New Verſion of St. Matthew's Goſpel, with Critical Notes; and an Examination of Dr. Mill's Various Readings;" a very learned and accurate performance. At the perſuaſion of his dignified friends, Secker and Butler, to whom he dedicated his work, he publiſhed, in 1745, in two volumes, folio, an "Appendix to H. Stephen's Greek Lexicon;" a monument of his amazing diligence, critical ſkill, and preciſion. He loſt ſeveral hundred pounds by this publication, and, by his cloſe application to it for many years, broke his health and ſpirits. He was never married, and died ſuddenly, in a retirement near London, March 29, 1759. He was a gentleman of the greateſt learning, critical acumen, and exactneſs, of ſignal gentleneſs and tenderneſs of ſpirit, of a moſt gentle obliging behaviour, and, which was ſtill more to his honour, of the moſt eminent piety and devotion, integrity, and benevolence. An ill ſtate of health, the effect of too cloſe application to ſtudy, obliged him for the laſt years of his life to ſpend ſome months in travelling, and reſiding in different parts of the kingdom, where he could meet with agreeable friends and acquaintance. He had a particular eſteem and affection for Dr. Doddridge, whoſe "Riſe and Progreſs of Religion," was his conſtant travelling-companion. "Dr. Scott's great piety and benevolence led him to take peculiar notice of young men. He laboured to form them to a taſte for reading and knowledge; and, above all, to cheriſh in them a ſerious, devout, humble, and candid ſpirit: he never converſed with them upon any of his particular ſentiments, or appeared ſo-

* From the Preface to which this Account of Dr. Daniel Scott is formed.

licitous

licitous to make proſelytes to theſe, but directed his friendly endeavours to promote wiſdom and piety in their hearts, and his labours of love were not in vain. They reverenced and loved him as a father, attracted by that ſweetneſs of temper and paternal condeſcenſion, freedom and affection, with which he treated them."

The family of the *Scotts*, beſides theſe gentlemen, was remarkable for a ſweet and agreeable temper, and for a poetical vein. Some branches and deſcendants from it are ſtill living, and, ſhould theſe ſketches be ſeen by them, it is hoped, that it will ſtimulate them to ſupply fuller memoirs of their worthy anceſtors.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

OLIVER CROMWELL *and the* FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

THE Protector received the Duke de Crequi in the Banqueting houſe, in great ſtate and pomp, on the occaſion; after which, the Ambaſſador having made his ſpeech and compliments, delivered a letter into his hands, ſuperſcribed, "To his Moſt Serene Highneſs, Oliver, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland." The Protector looked haſtily upon the letter, and then, putting it in his pocket, turned away, without ſpeaking a word, or reading it. The Ambaſſador was highly vexed at this, and as ſoon as he could meet with Secretary Thurloe, expoſtulated with him for the great affront and indignity offered to his maſter, ſo great a Prince, and aſked him what he thought the cauſe might be. Thurloe anſwered, he thought the Protector might be diſpleaſed with the ſuperſcription of the letter. The Ambaſſador ſaid, he thought it was according to form, and in terms as agreeable as could be. But, ſaid Thurloe, the Protector expected it would have been addreſſed, "To our Dear Brother, Oliver, Lord Protector." The Ambaſſador wrote this over to France; when the King replied, "Shall I call ſuch a fellow my brother?" to which Cardinal Mazarine anſwered, "Aye, call him your father, if need be, if you would get of him what you deſire;" and ſo a letter was procured, having the ſuperſcription deſired.

This account was had from Judge Rookby, who was preſent at the delivery of the letter.—*From Dr. Henry Sampſon's Manuſcript Day-book.*

SMART REPARTEE.

In the long Parliament of King Charles II. one of the Penſioners who was a very dull man, though able enough to take money and vote, was impoſed upon by a wag that ſat next him:—"Mr. *Z.* (ſaid he) I hear you ſay our *Saviour* was a *Jew!*"—"Damn them (replied he) that ſaid ſo; I never ſaid or thought ſo." But the gentleman preſſing upon him, made him very uneaſy and noiſy; which when the Houſe took notice of, he ſtood up and ſaid, "Mr. Speaker, here's a gentleman abuſeth me groſsly, and tells me I called our Saviour a Jew. I ſwear, that I never thought ſo diſgracefully of him." Not long after this was told to the King, who, meeting Mr. Z. ſaid, "I hear you hold that our Saviour was a Jew."—"Not I (ſaid he) but Mr. ——— would impoſe it on me."—"But (ſaid the King further) I hear you were for the Oath of Abjuration of me and my family."—"Yes, (ſaid he) God forgive me! for it *was in the ſame ſenſe that your Majeſty took the Covenant!*"—which made the King go ſhooting out his lips, and ſay he was never ſo abuſed by a fool in his life.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

He was a rich merchant in London, and of an overgrown eſtate, purchaſed much, and his way was to pay one half down fairly and fully, but the ſecond half by a bill in Chancery, as he would always find ſome flaw, ſome incumbrance or other, to balk the ſecond payment; and, having got poſſeſſion of the eſtate by the firſt payment, would keep the matter tied up in Chancery as long as poſſible. Some time before his death, Sir Arthur built an alms-houſe, and carrying Mr. Garbut, of Leeds, to ſee it, would needs have his opinion of it; which though he at firſt declined giving, yet being urged, he told him it was too little. "Why, (ſaid Sir Arthur) the rooms are big enough, and its in every man's choice what number he will admit."—"However (ſaid Mr. G.) they are at all events too little to hold half thoſe whom you have undone."

A COUNTRYMAN AND A WATCH.

Lord Brooke (about the year 1630) had occaſion to light off his horſe, and laid down his watch on the graſs by him. It was a watch of great value—the caſe ſet with diamonds. He left it where he laid it, entirely forgetting it, until, after having

having overtaken his company, one of them aſked what o'clock it was. This made him feel for his watch, which he immediately remembered having left; they all rode back with him, and near the place met a countryman, and aſked him whether he had ſeen a watch?—"What's that?" ſaid he, having never ſeen one before. They told him it was a thing that clicked and ſtirred. "O! ho! (ſays he) I'll ſhew it you—I have mauled it, and made it give over clicking, with my ſtick. You may come near it, it will not hurt you now, I warrant you." He had battered the watch to pieces, thinking it ſome poiſonous animal in the graſs.

This reminds me of the Highlander, who, having found a watch, took it home with great care and caution, imagining it ſome curious non-deſcript animal. When the clicking had ceaſed, from the chain being down, he called in his neighbours to ſee it, telling them that it had died, notwithſtanding all his care, at two o'clock that morning.

LOUVOIS, AQUA-TOFANA, *and the* CHAMBRE ARDENTE.

Francis Michel Tellier was born at Paris in 1641, and was regularly trained to the office of War-miniſter, of which he obtained the ſurvivorſhip in 1664, and executed the duties in 1667, when Louis XIV. undertook the invaſion of Flanders. Through the influence of his father and predeceſſor, who had projected the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was created, early in life, Marquis of Louvois. He inſtituted military ſchools for cadets, and military hoſpitals for veterans, and was ſuppoſed, until the death of Colbert, to have liberal views and miniſterial ability. It was then perceived that the loftineſs of his manners, and the rigor of his temper, accompanied a vindictive pride and a trampling cruelty: and that his ungracious reſerve concealed the indeciſion of conſcious incapacity. He was an intolerant diſciplinarian, and ſo unkind of ſoul, that, in his diſpatches to Marſhal Boufflers, he wrote:—*If the enemy burns one village of your government, burn ten of theirs.* M re retaliation was too mild a revenge for his heart: he ſeemed to think that an enemy's land was to be entered as a country of aſſaſſins:—that a truce ſhould be put to modified hoſtility: and that all war which is not battle ought to be military execution. His inſtructions prepared the deteſtable ravage of the Palatinate.

With Louvois every conſideration was ſubſervient to the care of his perſonal power: his zeal for regal deſpotiſm was employed to procure the keys of the Baſtille; his ſolicitude for eccleſiaſtical privileges, to direct clerical animoſity againſt the enemies of his influence. Among the moſt remarkable engines of his tyranny was the *Chambre Ardente.* In alliance with the Marchioneſs of Monteſpan, and with the Jeſuit Tellier, his relation, who both aſſiſted him to govern the King, he obtained the eſtabliſhment of this political inquiſition. It conſiſted of a ſort of committee of the private council, and ſignalized the ſhort years of its duration (1679 and 1680) by perſecutions in thoſe times unparalleled. The incident which ſupplied a pretext for its inſtitution was this.

The Marchioneſs of Brinvilliers, was attached to a captain of cavalry, named Godin de Sainte-Croix. Her father, Dreux d'Aubray, the lieutenant of police, in order to interrupt this intrigue, committed the captain to the Baſtille, where he met with one Exili, an Italian apothecary, of whom he learnt to prepare poiſons. On his enlargement, in concert, it is ſaid, with his miſtreſs, he gave a doſe to her father and brother, which occaſioned their deaths. Sainte-Croix was arreſted, with his valet and accomplice, Lachauſſée: the maſter ſwallowed poiſon, the ſervant was broke on the wheel. Wonderful ſtories were circulated of the mortal boxes he left behind, of the glaſs-maſk in which he manufactured the means of extinction, and of the adjurations with which he bequeathed to his miſtreſs the produce of his wicked alchemy. The Marchioneſs had retired, it was rumoured, into England; but Degrais, an active officer of police, tracked her to a convent at Liege, obtained acceſs, in the diſguiſe of an Abbé, prevailed on her by his addreſs to quit the inviolable aſylum, and betrayed her, in the moment of dalliance, to the ſbirs of the government. She was brought to Paris, and accuſed of having aſſumed the dreſs of a Nun to try experiments as to the ſtrength of her poiſons in the various hoſpitals attended by the Siſters of Mercy. She was condemned, induced to confeſs the moſt horrible charges, led to execution under a hope of pardon, beheaded, and then burned.

Empoiſonment immediately became the univerſal topic. Nothing but leperous diſtilments was poured into the porches of the ear. Tellier, and the other enemies of that ſort of literature which, during the minority of Louis XIV. had revived,

with the principles of the Fronde, a ſpirit of civil liberty, and of reſiſtance to oppreſſion, thought of turning to party-purpoſes the epidemic rage. They began by re-publiſhing thoſe paſſages of Livy, of Tacitus, and of Plutarch, which aſcribe to certain periods of the ancient world a contagious faſhion for poiſoning. A ſuperſtitious opinion was ſoon generated among the multitude, that druggiſts and philoſophers can compoſe venoms, which operate, not at the ſeaſon of adminiſtration, but at definite remote periods: that they can draw drafts upon Death payable at one, two, or three uſances, or even at one, two, or three years after acceptance of the order; and that theſe drafts are unfailingly diſcharged at their elapſe, without a proteſt, or a day of grace. Not only Quintilian and Theophraſtus were ranſacked for corroborations of this miſchievous credulity; but the annals, or rather the libels, of the modern Italians were preſſed into the ſervice of theſe calumniators of human nature. To Alexander VI. and Cæſar Borgia, more than the poſſible was imputed, in order to come at a fund of baleful anecdotes. Cataſtrophes of tragedies tranſlated into proſe were made to paſs for hiſtory: entomology, mineralogy, botany, were employed only to catalogue their banes.

The name of the Sicilian quack-doctreſs Tofana was peculiarly efficient in exciting public attention. She was ſaid to have reſided firſt at Palermo, afterwards at Naples, and to be ſtill living in impenetrable privacy at ſome forſaken hermitage. She was ſtated, for a time to have ſold thoſe drops which from her acquired the name *Aqua Tofania*, *Acqua della Tofana*, and *Acquetta di Napoli*; and, at length, with a truly diſintereſted love of crime, to have charitably diſtributed the preparation among ſuch wives as wiſhed to have other huſbands. From four to ſix drops of this water of Tofana's, it was aſſerted, were ſufficient to deſtroy a man; and the doſe could be ſo proportioned as to operate in any limited time. Watched by the ſtate, but never detected in malpractices, ſhe had wandered from one eccleſiaſtical aſylum to another, and thence diſtributed, under the ſuperſcription, *Manna of Saint Nicolas of Bari*, her little bottles, ornamented with the picture of the Saint. Dozens, groſſes, of theſe vials of wrath were pretended to have been ſent to Paris. The regular phyſicians willingly compared the pious, but perhaps dram-vending, Tofana with Hieronyma Spara, who had been hanged at Rome in 1659, for ſelling venomous philtres to young married women. A mortality of huſbands was inferred from the purchaſe of cordials by their wives, and a well-meant "My dear, it will do you good!" was miſconſtrued as an aſſignation in the church-yard.

The jealouſies of domeſtic life once inflamed, women thought their innocence, and men their ſecurity concerned, in inveighing with bitterneſs indiſcriminate againſt the buyers of this Daffy's elixir. Every ſudden, every lingering, every conſpicuous, every critical diſeaſe was aſcribed to the *Aqua Tofania*. The chief diſtributors were ſoon rumoured to be the Italian apothecary Exili, who adminiſtered for ſecret diſorders; one Lavoiſin, an accommodating midwife; one Glaſer, a German who printed chemical pamphlets, and pretended to raiſe ghoſts; and one Lavigoureux, a ſhe-fortune-teller, who profeſſed to diſcover ſtolen goods. Leſage, a prieſt and aſtrologer, was employed to detect, or hired to betray, the combination. Viſits, ſometimes ſocial, ſometimes ſolitary, but always myſterious, from an apprehenſion of ſneer, were found to have been made by women of rank and men of intrigue to theſe botchers of flaws. Some alleged the pretext of having a nativity caſt, ſome had ventured into the crypts of ſorcery, where were evoked with magic lanterns a phantaſmagoria of the conſpicuous dead. Diſeaſe and vice had convened their thouſands—curioſity her ten thouſands: it was eaſy to find out, or to decoy, among audiences ſo mixed, the perſons moſt obnoxious to the public, and the perſons moſt obnoxious to the Miniſter. The *Chambre Ardente* well knew that the art of oppreſſing was to ſacrifice them conjointly; and its proceedings were conducted accordingly.

It was evulgated that the Archbiſhop had been informed, from different pariſhes, that the crime of poiſoning was frequently confeſſed, and that traces of it were remarked both in high and low families. Tellier and his brother Jeſuits corroborated the alarm by hair-briſtling inſtances of enormity and villainy, which wanted, indeed, the definition of time, and place, and perſon; but of theſe the ſolemn oaths of the confeſſional were ſuppoſed to prohibit the revelation. The public mind became the dupe of an honourable indignation, and out of horror to cruelty called aloud for victims. Arreſts were now begun. In the poſſeſſion of the midwife, Lavoiſin, was found or placed a liſt of thoſe who had dealings with

with her. All theſe, above forty perſons, were dragged before the tribunal of the *Burning Chamber*, which, without following the uſual courſe of juſtice, detected ſecret crimes by means of ſpies, whoſe tattle, to eſcape the reproach of frivolity, muſt always be exaggerated. The trials were private, and in every thing the example of the Inquiſition was imitated. Acquittal, ſuſpicion, conviction, were meaſured out, at the diſcretion of this ſecret tribunal. In the midwife's liſt appeared the names, the diſtinguiſhed names, of the Counteſs of Soiſſons, of her ſiſter, the Dutcheſs of Bouillon, and of Marſhal Luxembourg, all three perſonal enemies of the Miniſter. At the perfidious hint of the King, the Counteſs voluntarily baniſhed herſelf to Bruſſels. The Dutcheſs fled to England, fearing (ſhe ſaid) to be interrogated, though unconſcious of guilt. The Marſhal went calmly to the Baſtille. Exorciſms, or rather the reverſe, ſale of himſelf to the Devil, were forged around his ſignature, and other tricks employed to render him the object of vulgar ſuſpicion and abhorrence.—While in confinement, propoſals were made to him, through a prieſt, named D'Avaux, to agree on a marriage between his ſon and the daughter of Louvois, which the Marſhal had already treated as a diſparagement. Like a true Nobleman, he repeated in priſon all the haughtineſs of his anſwer; and was kept five weeks in a narrow dungeon, until diſeaſe threatened his life, and awoke in Louvois the apprehenſion of paſſing himſelf for a drug-mixer. The culprits of ordinary rank were puniſhed by the common hangman: thoſe of an elevated claſs, after a confinement, more or leſs rigid, were ſuffered to retire into obſcurity, loaded with dark unanſwerable ſuſpicions. Glaſer was acquitted. Exili, after being in durance, was ſuffered, for unknown reaſons, to eſcape. The two women, who were ſuppoſed chiefly to have vended the *Aqua Tofania*, Lavigoureux and Lavoiſin, were both burnt alive.

Thus ended an alarm and an inquiſition, which ſtill furniſh calumny with charges, and injuſtice with precedents.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TRIBUTE *of* RESPECT *to the* MEMORY *of that eſteemed* POET, *the late* WM. COWPER, ESQ.

SAY, ſainted Bard!—inſpired Cowper, ſay,
Doſt thou to kindred ſpirits pour thy lay?
In happier regions charms thy holy ſong
The gladden'd hearts of heaven's immortal throng?
Has Time at laſt, whom thou, bepain'd below,
Didſt charge with tardineſs and flight too ſlow,
With iron pen recorded as he flew,
That thy chaſte Muſe has bid the world adieu?
Has Death's pale Angel graſp'd thy tuneful lyre,
Cool'd thy heart's ardour—quench'd its ſun-like fire?
Has the Great Power that ſets the priſoner free
Looſen'd the bands of thy captivity;
The boon by thee invok'd in mercy giv'n,
And paſs'd thy "unbound ſpirit" back to heav'n?
He has—and thou, delightful Bard! afar,
Borne, like Elijah in his fiery car,
Thro' op'ning clouds haſt wing'd thy eagle flight
To peaceful climes, and manſions of delight!
O could ſome mortal bard, yet left behind,
Thy lyre re-ſtring—thy caſt-off mantle find;
Or catch ſome ſpark that ſhot its brilliant ray
From forth thy chariot bound thro' heaven's high way;
O could ſome poet riſe in wiſdom bold,
And half thy beauties to the world unfold;
Roving on Fancy's wing, thy fire impart,
And feel thy genius beaming on his heart!
I'd humbly wiſh, though vain the wiſh would be,
That ſome ſmall portion might alight on me.

Yet though, inchanting Bard! of thee bereft,
Thy Muſe ſtill lives—her power to pleaſe is left;
And long as mortal minſtrelſy may charm,
And ſacred poeſy the breaſt can warm;
Long as her laſting ſceptre Memory ſways
O'er Time's laps'd reign, and works of former days,
Recalling viſions to the raptur'd mind
That fancy rais'd, or genius left behind,
Rekindling holy ardours in the breaſt
Of ſhrouded bards, and poets now at reſt;
So long, beloved Minſtrel! ſhall thy lays
Delight the world, and merit all its praiſe.

Pilgrim forlorn! oft ſcar'd by giant Fear,
'Tis thine no more life's darkling courſe to ſteer;

To hymn the moon's pale light—to watch and pray
In loneliest walks thy cheerleſs hours away ;
To walk, and weep, and, all the dark night long,
Like Philomel, pour forth thy plaintive ſong :
Ne'er ſhalt thou, ſon of ſorrow, weep again,
Or to thy mother's ſemblance more complain ;
Lamenting thus, by frenzied grief depreſs'd—
" Always from port withheld, always diſtreſs'd,
Me howling winds drive devious, tempeſt-toſs'd,
Sails ript, ſeams op'ning wide, and compaſs loſt ;
And day by day ſome current's thwarting force
Sets me more diſtant from a proſp'rous courſe."*
Now thou haſt bid begone thy cares and fears,
And Love's ſoft hand has wip'd away thy tears ;
Now, toil-worn mariner, thy veſſel rides
Buoyant and ſafe on heaven's tranſlucent tides ;
Thy anchors bite ſecure the golden ſand,
Whilſt angel-ſpirits wait on Canaan's land
To bid thee welcome to the peaceful ſhore,
Where adverſe winds ſhall thwart thy courſe no more :
Maternal fondneſs ſpeaking in her eye,
With gladden'd heart that long forgot to ſigh,
Thy Mother ſees thy toil and labour done,
And thus in love's kind language greets her ſon :

" Soul of my faithful William, come and prove
Thy mother's fondneſs, and unalter'd love ;
I ſaw thee croſs the troubled ſea of life,
Thwarted by ſtorms of elemental ſtriſe,
I ſaw thy ſkiff unequal fight maintain
With fearful tempeſts on the raging main ;
I ſaw the whirlwind's breath with dreadful ſweep
Heave up the mighty billows of the deep,
Drive wave on wave, like Carmel's ſummit high—
I ſaw my ſon toſs'd upward to the ſky,
On ridges ſteep of liquid mountains ride,
Whilſt down below far yawn'd the threat'ning tide ;
Nor wonder'd much, when Nature look'd ſo wild,
Frenzy ſhould ſeize thee, Melancholy's child!
Oft have I ſeen thee watchful ſtation keep
On the wild confines of the outſpread deep,
Where lurks the latent death, or breakers roar,
And daſh white foam upon the leeward ſhore ;
But ſtill I knew that Providence, thy guide,
Would ſteer thee ſafe o'er life's tempeſtuous tide ;
And oft, my Son, when dangers preſs'd thee round,
Thy Muſe would charm me, and thy lyre's ſweet ſound ;
But when rough ſtorms to calmer ſcenes gave place,
And ſun-beams gay ſaluted Ocean's face,
With ſails all ſet, as fair the ſoft winds blew,
And on her courſe aright thy veſſel flew ;
When ſmiling proſpects and a ſummer ſky,
Bid pleaſure ſparkle in the Poet's eye ;
Then, pious Bard! would dulcet ſtrains of thine
Fire with new raptures ſeraph-breaſts like mine.
But now accompliſh'd all thy heart's deſires,
And thy ſkiff anchor'd near thy laid-up ſtore's,
Where lies my ſhelter'd bark, whoſe ſails much rent
By ſtormy winds, were long ago unbent ;
Gladly I greet thee on this happy ſhore,
Where friends and kindred meet—to part no more.
Come then, releaſed ſpirit, come with me,
Immortal groves and vernal walks to ſee ;
The ſilver ſtreamlets that meandering flow,
The trees fruit-bearing on their banks that grow,
Where playful ſun-beams ſhoot with dazzling ſheen
Thro' the ſoft foliage of perpetual green :
Here rove, my ſon, thro' regions ever fair,
To ſpicy vales, and myrrh crown'd hills repair,
Where incenſe-winged gales o'er holy ground
Delightful fragrance conſtant fling around,
Bruſhing each ſcented ſhrub, and every tree
Yielding fair flowers of immortality ;
Bearing perfumes from whence the lily grows,
Sweet breath of ſpikenard, and of Sharon's roſe ;
Odours that Gilead's balſam-plants diſpenſe,
Or ſoul-reviving ſmell of frankincenſe ;
Strike thou the lyre by heavenly fingers ſtrung,
Bid love's delightful theme employ thy tongue ;
Inraptur'd Seraphim ſhall liſt to thee,
Smit with thy ſtrains of holy melody."

S. WHITCHURCH.

Bath, 8th October, 1802.

* See Mr. Cowper's beautiful lines on ſeeing his Mother's picture.

A PICTURE *and a* PROPHECY.

——— " The wrongs that are,
The rights that ſhall be, the futurity
Miraculous in good that is begun." *Goethe.*

WHEN ſanguine youth, in fond Utopian dreams,
Firſt launches on the troubled ſea of life,
He truſts to ſail on pleaſure's ſmoothest ſtreams ;
Alas! he wakes to woe, and ſcenes of ſtrife!

The

The fair illuſion fades before his ſight;
Around he ſees a war of fraud and force,
Where every finer feeling meets a blight,
And every act betrays a ſelfiſh ſource.

With generous purpoſe fraught, and glowing heart,
He ſeeks to heal the wounds which man inflicts;
But Falſehood ſpeeds, and flings her poiſon'd dart:
His quivering heart the ſhaft of Slander hits!

Yes! 'tis a ſcene where Man "erect and tall"
Bows his baſe neck at each uſurper's nod!
And while he vaunts, the would-be lord of all,
Kiſſes the tyrant's ſoul-ſubjecting rod!

There reaſoning Man purſues a phantom-form
That ſtill eludes his graſp, and brings him woe;
He looks for bright ſereneneſs in the ſtorm,
He ſeeks for bliſs in toys and ſenſeleſs ſhow!

There Cunning, veil'd in Wiſdom's borrow'd dreſs,
Shared the reſpect which Wiſdom fails to find;
There Pride and Power unbending Worth oppreſs,
And Prejudice ſtill clips the wings of Mind.

There icy Caution chills the ſoul that glows
With ſweet Enthuſiaſm's generous fire!
Blaſts all the joys Benevolence beſtows,
And ſnaps the thrilling ſtrings of Tranſport's lyre!

There black Suſpicion, "green-ey'd monſter," reigns,
Quick to conceive a word—a look, amiſs;
Broods, gloomy, o'er his ſelf-created pains,
And poiſons at its ſource the ſtream of bliſs!

And there Injuſtice, fiend gigantic! ſtalks,
With Want, and Woe, and Havoc in his rear!
There Ignorance, with twin-born Evil, walks,
And deems the ſource of virtue, idiot fear!

There, oh, what ſcenes to wound th' unpractis'd ſight!
Pale Virtue droops, a perſecuted gueſt;
And millions toil, condemned to mindleſs night,
That one may riot in unhallow'd waſte!

'Tis objects ſuch as theſe that ſteel the heart,
And make ſhort-ſighted Man his race's foe;
Too ſoon quick Youth feels Diſappointment's dart;
He ſinks; or, world-ſchool'd, feeds on others' woe!

Yet, let not ſcenes like theſe, ſoft-boſom'd youth!
Thy all-ſuſceptive ſoul 'gainſt feeling ſteel:
Hope ſmiling comes! and ſoon ſhall mighty Truth
Humanity's unnumber'd ſorrows heal!

And the dark clouds, that blur the beauteous face
Of Nature, all ſhall vaniſh into air!
Nor long ſhall man, ſtriving in error's chace,
Be doom'd to diſappointment and deſpair!

Then worſhip Truth, and ſcorn baſe Falſehood's wrongs,
And leave foul Calumny to feaſt and gorge!
Nor join the ſelfiſh woe-inflicting throngs,
Nor ſink beneath the World's life-with'ring ſcourge!

Lo! Truth appears! and brighter ſcenes ariſe!
The claſh of arms and intereſts ſhall ceaſe!
The paſt alone ſhall claim ſoft Pity's ſighs,
And renovated Earth ſhall reſt in peace!

W——r, Northumberland. A. R.

EVENING.

NOW in the kindling weſt, the ſun
His headlong courſe has almoſt run;
Thro' the long ſhades that gath'ring grow,
Dimly the diſtant mountains ſhow;
Soft riſing now, the eaſtern breeze
Plays ruſtling thro' the quiv'ring trees;
Sweeps with ſoft wing the rippling ſtream
That glitters to the ſetting beam.
We live, we breathe, no more we fly
The torrid air, the blazing ſky;
Refreſhing breeze, thy ſmiles we bleſs,
Thy power our languid limbs confeſs.

Sweet at this twilight hour to rove
The tangled thickets of the grove;
How ſoft the air! how ſtill the ſhade!
What fluttering hopes the breaſt invade!
'Tis Love that rules this balmy hour,
The thrilling ſenſes own his pow'r;
Then come, my Fair, why this delay,
My gentle Delia, haſte away!
O Maid belov'd! how canſt thou tear
Thy Lover's heart with anxious fear?
Can the pale cheek and waſted form,
And pining cares, that youth deform—
The languid look, the tears that break
Unſeemly down fair manhood's cheek—
Can theſe delight thy tender breaſt,
Can ſights of ſorrow make thee bleſt?
Think, in a year, a month, a day,
Our ſcanty life may fade away;
Relentleſs Time ſhall quick conſume
The ripen'd fruit, the vernal bloom;
Or wint'ry Age ſhall quench our fire,
Each genial hope, each fond deſire:
Enjoy to-day! tis all we have
Between the cradle and the grave;
Enjoy to-day! tis not for man
The dim futurity to ſcan.

And does the conſcious bluſh ariſe?
And read I right thoſe ſpeaking eyes?
I feel thy heaving boſom beat;
How throb my veins with tranſports ſweet!
That thrilling touch—I feel it dart
Reſiſtleſs thro' my panting heart!
Come, friendly Night! our raptures hide,
And fold us in thy curtain wide.

COWLEY's

COWLEY'S ODE *to* CROMWELL, *abridged.*

CURST be the man who thinks it brave
And great his country to enſlave;
Who of his people loves to be the firſt,
Tho' at the rate of being worſt.
At fallen Freedom's call
Periſh the foe of all,
Who ſeeks alone to overpoiſe
A nation's might—a nation's voice!

Blood and ruin may obtain
A ſhort, a miſerable reign;
But cloſe-drawn curtains cannot keep
Away the dreams that haunt his ſleep:
No guards can huſh each whiſpering fear;
No prieſts wipe off the undermining tear:
Conſcience ſhall here his early hell begin,
He ſees his ſlaves without, his tyrant feels within.

Let, gracious God! let never more thy hand
Lift up this ſcourge againſt our land.
A tyrant is a rod and ſerpent too,
And brings worſe plagues than Egypt knew.
He tears our flocks and herds away;
He makes our blooming ſons his prey;
Whom eloquence and courage raiſe,
Whom worth and wiſdom join to praiſe,
Before his envious frown muſt fly
Far from their native land, on feveriſh ſhores to die.

Let, gracious God! let never more thy hand
Lift up this ſcourge againſt our land.
Rather may Roman come again,
Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane:
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We griev'd, we wept, we never bluſh'd before.
Come, rather, Peſtilence! and reap us down,
The ſword of Heaven is nobler than our own;
Come, deluge, rather than this woe remain,
And whelm our iſland in the ſtifling main.

FANCY.

OH! is there not, when dewy eve
Spreads her light texture o'er the vale,
A gentle Fay, that loves to leave
Her moonlight paſtime in the dale;

And where the raptur'd poet ſits
To view the blue miſts ſpread around,
Acroſs his mental viſion flits,
And wraps his thought in peace profound?

Oh yes, there is! when firſt I ſung,
(Poor ſimple boy! I knew not then
The carol prankt by artful tongue;
I nature knew, but knew not men:)

She claſp'd me round the neck, and ſmil'd,
And o'er the daiſied meadows led;
While frolic ſport the way beguil'd,
To where uproſe the green hill's head,

Upon the graſſy turf reclin'd,
My ruſtic lays I'd murmuring read;
While ſhe in wanton ſport would bind
My brows with many a ſimple weed.

Or if I choſe, ſhe rais'd for me
Deep in the dale a dark alcove;
And round it planted many a tree,
And choiceſt flow'rets that I'd love;

And thither ſhe the woodbine brought,
And there the lady-ſmock ſhe twin'd;
A daiſied ſeat ſhe deftly wrought,
And near it taught a rill to wind.

Oh happy-days! with her I'd rove,
With her I'd chaunt my ruſtic ſtrain;
Or, ſleeping in my fav'rite grove,
She rais'd gay viſions in my brain.

Illuſive Sprite! where art thou gone?
Oh fool! to wander far from thee!
I left with thee thoſe joys alone
I prize, of ſweet ſimplicity.

Oh hither, gentle Fancy, look!
Forgetful my repentance ſee;
No more I'll gild my maple crook,
My verſe ſhall be inſpir'd by thee.

She comes!—the miſty veil ſhe clears!
She ope's my eyes to cloudleſs day;
Oh thank thee!—Sprite, nor doubts nor fears
Shall force me from thy arms away.

Nov. 1, 1802. J. H——H.

COMPARISON *of* ENGRAVING *with* PAINTING.—*An Extract.*

HAIL, glorious Art! where light and ſhade combine,
True light and ſhade, and juſt proportions thine:
No beauties falſe thy labour'd pictures fill,
Nor gaudy tints betray a want of ſkill;
The eye, charm'd with no meretricious art,
Beholds, and learns to criticiſe each part:
By thee refin'd, the painting is divine,
More ſtrength, more beauty, and more ſweetneſs thine.
As ſome fair maid, born in Circaſſia's plain,
Decreed to deck the mighty Sultan's train,
Aſſiſts her charms with all the aid of dreſs,
Nor thinks by aid ſhe makes thoſe beauties leſs;
In brighteſt gems, and robes of purple dye,
She lures the heart, and captivates the eye:—
Compar'd to her, behold the Grecian maid
In one looſe robe of ſimple white array'd,
Which the fine ſhape and modeſt ſtep reveals,
And but diſplays thoſe beauties it conceals;
Her downcaſt eyes, where baſhful glances roll,
Shew the pure heart, and ſpeak the ſpotleſs ſoul:—
Circaſſia's beauty triumphs for an hour,
She charms the ſenſes, but ſhe does no more;
The Grecian nymph, wins ſlow but juſt applauſe,
And admiration, approbation draws.

Nov. 1, 1802. J. H——H.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Continued from Page 253, *No.* 92.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE *of* DOCTOR JOHN WALLIS, PROFESSOR *of* GEOMETRY *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* OXFORD, MEMBER *of the* ROYAL SOCIETY, *and* CHAPLAIN *in ordinary to* KING CHARLES II. *Extracted from a manuscript Volume in the Possession of his Family, containing a great Number of intercepted Letters, decyphered by the Doctor for the British Government, and some too for their Allies, and other Letters relating, for the most Part, to that Subject.*

The Earl of Nottingham
To Dr. Wallis.

Whitehall, January 14, 1691-2.

I Desire you will decypher the enclosed letter, if you can, and send it to me. There is not much of it in cypher, which may make it the more difficult to find out the meaning; but if that could be discovered, I believe it may contain something of importance for their Majtys service. I am your most humble servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

For Mistress Jones.

MY DEAREST LIFE,

I had yours of the 8th of December, and the note of the 12th, (which is the first and only one I have as yet received,) two days agoe. I was extremely glad to hear you got safe home; but you should have written more particularly concerning your own condition, which pray do by next, and our babes. I am not surprized yt my business goes wrong, but you are to be the more careful; all I desire is, yt my annual rents may be paid punctually, and what is resting to me may be legally secured without much noise. Pray take advice of lawyers about this, yt what is owing me may not be utterly lost, and let the rent of our estate be managed to the best advantage. I noe sooner received yours, but I went immediately to the Queen King ******* the ****** not being yet returned, and spoke fully concerning Arans ***** marige *******; she is very well satisfied, and wishes all prosperity to the design; bids me assure him yt he will do some extraordinary thing before she shall have the least ill thought of him, he being one so entirely trusted, and having given such proofs of his being intirely concerned in affairs; this he may relye upon as truth. For my own part, I am extremely glad to hear of it, and wish him all the happiness in the world: he takes the wisest course, and let him be concerned in that affaire solely for some time, as I wrote formerly; for here we are at a stand admireng what will follow upon new ways and managers: little good is expected; a little time will shew yt we are not yet fully as we ought to be. For my own part, I am not in the least concerned; and if you have got my two last, you will know my resolutions: but this onely to yourself, yt Mrs. Blecklie will see Mr. Lelsley sooner than she thought, if matters do not King change. When the ***** returns, I Aran shall speak about ********, of which you shall have one account; but I will not answer for managing it as it should be, others having it also in their hands, and perhaps more authentickly than I. For my own part, I will never alter in my hearty duty to him, and will obey and answer for the manageing of any thing solely trusted to me, being more concerned in him then in any other whom- medleing soever. You need not fear my ********** Melfort with *******, for I will ever keep by the sinkreap, and what is true interest. Aran I hope ********** will doe soe, and not give into the design layd for yt effort; he will find it not his true interest; and let not idle fancies and stories have weight, Arol or take place with him. ******* is not there, and sees that two and three makes five, which some would I have to be otherways. ******** King depend entirely upon ****** and Queen me *******, who are just to *******, and Aran and will not upon any other but ******* as to my principle of trade, which is as when I left him; and I only desire he may put me to a triall, and I have a quarrell at him for not doing it longe before this; but he may use me as he pleases. Arol You may be assured ****** and Largo ******** are very good friends; I am obliged to both extreamly, of which pray

take notice in your firſt to Largo *******. My kind ſervice to your ſiſter ; I thank her for ſtaying with you, and pray write me word particularly how it is with you and the babies. Be buſy in planting of trees this ſeaſon, and have a care of yourſelf, and what you have of mine ; ſo my deareſt life adieu.

Hamburgh, 20 January, 1691-2.

[Here follows a deſcription of the keys by which the letter was decyphered.]

For the Right Honorable the Earl of Nottingham.

Oxford, January 19, 1691-2.

MY LORD,

I RETURN with this, what I tranſcribed with your Lordſhip's letter of January 14, by the laſt poſt ſave one. I find it is written by a Scotchman, but who hath, I ſuppoſe, ſpent much of his time in England. It is pretended to be written from Hamburgh, but is, indeed, from Paris, or ſome place in France. There is not much of it in cipher, but that little which is in cipher, is in three ſeveral ciphers, if not four ; or, if you pleaſe, ſo many ſeveral keys, which are uſed promiſcuouſly, (ſome for one word, ſome for another,) with a private mark, which is to be uſed in each word, whereby the ſame letters do in different places, ſignify differently, and with many nulls. I did not think it neceſſary to ſend a tranſcript of the whole (becauſe there is ſo little of it in cipher ;) nor have I interlined the deciphering, (becauſe I would not deface the original ;) but the words in cipher are to be read, and in ſuch order as is underwritten, by, my Lord, your honour's very humble ſervant,

JOHN WALLIS.

Queen	I
King	King
Aran's marige	Queen
King	Me
Aran	Aran
Medleing (with) Melfort	Arol
Aran	Largo
Arol	Largo.

In the foregoing extracts we have ſpecimens of the wonderful powers of imagination and judgment, and the unwearied and undivided attention with which Dr. Wallis, for a courſe of many years, contributed his talents to the ſervice of Government. Thoſe that we ſubjoin diſplay the character of courtiers—the ſame in all ages ; and the manner in which they were treated by a man of genius, ſenſible of his own merit, and of their uſual artifices, but urging his claim with temper and dignity, and never exceeding the bounds of delicacy, good-manners, and even what may juſtly be termed in him very great modeſty :—to claim ſome recompence for his hard labour, was evidently a duty which the Doctor owed to his family, and ſuch he himſelf conſidered it to be.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

EXTRACT *of a* MEMOIR *of* CIT. VASTEL, *on* GERMINATION, *and of the* REPORT *made to the* INSTITUTE *on this* MEMOIR *by* CITIZENS THOUIN, DESFONTAINE, *and* LABILLARDIERE.

THE object of this labour is to determine to what point the cotyledons, the radicule, and the plumula, are neceſſary or uſeful the one to the other, at the time of germination.

1. Citizen Vaſtel has obſerved, that certain haricots (French or kidney beans) from which he had taken one of the cotyledons, grew and ſpread nearly as well as thoſe which had retained them both. The commiſſaries have repeated this experiment with ſucceſs on common beans and haricots, and without ſucceſs on lupines. They have, moreover, ſown ſeeds of beans, from which they had cut out a cotelydon, and whoſe radicule and plumula they had cut in two ; theſe ſeeds have ſprouted, the ſtalk reached ſix decimetres in height, and in the bottom was remarked a cicatrice of fifteen millimetres in length. The ſame experiment has not ſucceeded on maize or Indian wheat.

2. Citizen Vaſtel has been enabled to rear, on moiſt moſs, ſome peaſe, from which he took away the co yledons as ſoon as the plumula began to blow ; and, what is more remarkable, ſome embryos of haricots, deprived, from their origin, of their cotyledons. Theſe plants were ſmaller than uſual, and have vegetated many months. The firſt of theſe experiments had been already made by BON-

NET

NET; the ſecond has been repeated by the commiſſaries. The embryos, ſown without cotyledons, have, it is true, grown bigger; an embryo of a haricot has likewiſe reached twelve millimetres, but then periſhed.

3. The author has ſown haricots, the radicule of which he had cut; he ſaw young plants ariſe from it, which, according to his expreſſions, ſucceeded wonderfully. This experiment, repeated by the commiſſaries on the dolichos lablab, did not ſucceed.

4. Citizen Vaſtel has ſown haricots, ſo as to be able to cut the radicle in proportion to its growth; the plumula ſhot out, and attained four decimetres in length, which proves that the young ſtalk may grow independently of the roots. This experiment, repeated by the commiſſaries on grains of peaſe, of haricots, and of pompions, ſucceeded very well. A young pompion was ſupported, for more than twenty days, by its cotelydons, which touched the earth by their upper extremity only.

5. Cotelydons of haricots, to which ſome radicles adhered, and whoſe plumula had been cut off, attained their perfect growth, and produced ſtalks.

6. Radicles of haricots, ſeparated from the plumula and from the cotyledons, and placed in wet moſs, have germinated rapidly; one of them attained eight centimetres. The commiſſaries had no ſucceſs in the repetition of this experiment.

7. Plumules of haricots, ſeparated from the radicle and from the cotyledons, and placed on wet moſs, were not long in augmenting, in reſpect of volume; their ſmall leaves were ſomewhat blown, but quickly periſhed. This experiment was repeated without ſucceſs by the commiſſaries.

8. And laſtly, Citizen Vaſtel maintains, that cotyledons, ſeparated from the plumula and radicle, have ſometimes produced young plants, and ſometimes only roots. The commiſſaries have repeated this experiment without ſucceſs.

REFLECTIONS *on certain* ROCKY SUBSTANCES, *which, it is pretended, have fallen on the* EARTH.

When an extraordinary fact is reported by men worthy of credit, who avow their having been witneſſes of it, it becomes the part of ſound philoſophy to explore and examine ſuch a fact.

If it is ſupernatural, that is to ſay, if it is contrary to the known and immutable laws of nature, we may reject it without heſitation,; popular aſſent gives no weight to it, becauſe the people are diſpoſed to believe every thing.

But if the fact affirmed, include not in itſelf any phyſical impoſſibility, even admitting that there ſhould not be found any ſatisfactory mode of explaining it, we ought not to reject it as abſurd, but ſhould rather doubt, and wait for new proofs.

If the writings of the ancients report ſimilar phenomena, accompanied with the ſame circumſtances—if modern witneſſes multiply, and are generally perſons of intelligence and diſcernment—if they join to their recitals particulars, and furniſh proofs of the ſame—and, laſtly, if the fact announced militates ſo ſlightly againſt the laws of nature, that it may be repreſented and explained by a plauſible hypotheſis—the concurrence of all theſe circumſtances gives it a very high degree of probability.

Theſe conſiderations apply, in all their extent, to a fact of which much has been ſpoken for ſome time paſt.

It is aſſerted, that certain rocky and metallic ſubſtances have fallen from the air upon the earth, at different periods, and in different places. We ſhall relate the principal teſtimonies on which this opinion is founded.

And firſt, in a letter written from Benares, in the Eaſt Indies, by Mr. John Williams, and addreſſed to the Preſident of the Royal Society of London, it is related, that on the 19th of December, 1798, towards eight o'clock in the evening, the weather being perfectly calm, the inhabitants of Benares and the circumjacent places perceived a meteor of a dazzling brightneſs, and which reſembled a large ball of fire. It was accompanied with a great noiſe, like that of thunder. A great number of ſtones fell ſoon after on the ground, near the village of Krakut, to the north-eaſt of the River Goanity, about eleven miles diſtant from Benares. Authentic documents in reference to this fact were taken on the ſpot, by order of the magiſtrate; they perfectly accord. Several ſpecimens of theſe ſtones have been ſent to Europe; they have been deſcribed and analyſed by Meſſrs. BOURNON and HOWARD. Here follows the reſult of their chemical labours:

The ſtones are covered, through the whole extent of their ſurface, by a very thin cruſt, of a dark black, ſtrewed with little aſperities, which produce, when touched, an impreſſion like that of a ſkin lightly ſhagreened.

The interior is of a grey colour, of a coarſe texture, pretty much reſembling freeſtone. We can eaſily diſtinguiſh in it iron in the metallic ſtate. The analyſis gives likewiſe ſilex, magneſia, oxyde of iron, and oxyde of nickel.

The ſecond example is taken from a letter, dated at Sienna, in Italy, by Sir William Hamilton. It announces, that on the 12th of July, 1794, in the height of a very violent ſtorm, there fell at Sienna ſtones of different magnitude. Their fall took place about eighteen hours after a fierce eruption of mount Veſuvius, diſtant 250 miles. This letter was accompanied with a ſpecimen of one of thoſe ſtones. It exhibited the ſame exterior characters as thoſe of Benares, and the analyſis traced in it the ſame ſubſtances, although in proportions ſomewhat different.

The third example is that of a ſimilar fall, which took place in Yorkſhire. On the 13th of December, 1795: a ſtone weighing fifty-ſix pounds, fell with a great number of exploſions, like diſcharges of artillery. The ſtone, when taken from the earth, was hot and ſmoking. It preſented the ſame exterior and interior characters as the two preceding.

A fourth example is that of a ſtone which fell in Bohemia, on the 3d of July, 1753. It yielded the ſame reſults. Its ſpecific weight was 4281.

We ſhall confine ourſelves to theſe facts, becauſe they are announced in ſuch a manner as to acquire much probability. "We have ſeen (ſays the reporter to the Inſtitute) ſpecimens of theſe ſtones; they all preſent the characters included in the preceding deſcription.

We could find, in the writings of the ancients, a great number of recitals, which agree perfectly well with the foregoing, but, without going ſo far back, we ſhall quote a remarkable paſſage found in ſome Obſervations of FRERET on the Prodigies reported by the Ancients."

"The famous GASSENDI, whoſe accuracy and knowledge are both well-known, relates, that on the 27th of November, 1617, the ſky being very clear, he ſaw fall, about ten o'clock in the morning, on Mount Vaiſien, between the towns of Guillaume and Peſne, in Provence, an inflamed ſtone, which appeared about four feet in diameter. It was bordered with a luminous circle of different colours, pretty much like the rainbow. Its fall was accompanied with a noiſe like that of many cannons firing at once. This ſtone weighed fifty-nine pounds; it was of a dark and metallic colour, and extremely hard."

This deſcription of Gaſſendi is perfectly conformable to that of Mr. Howard, and gives a great probability to the fact we are examining.

But, what confirms it in a ſtill ſtronger mannér, is that all theſe ſtones, compoſed of the ſame principles, include nickel, a ſubſtance which is rarely found on the ſurface of the earth; and likewiſe iron in the metallic ſtate, which is never ſeen in the products of volcanoes.

We cannot, therefore, attribute the fall of theſe ſtones to volcanic eruptions, and we have ſeen that there alſo exiſts moral proofs which are repugnant to this mode of explication.

Natural Hiſtory.—The Profeſſors of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory of Paris propoſe ſhortly to publiſh regular ſeries of Annals of that Eſtabliſhment. It is only as an academical ſociety, conſiſting of members labouring in common, that this public body can be conſidered as a novelty. It is from its very antiquity that it draws the greateſt advantages in the new relation that it is about to enter into with the friends of the ſciences. Founded under Louis XIII. conſtantly enriched by the protection of all the governments which have ſucceeded, and by the indefatigable labours of the celebrated men who have been employed in it, the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory is arrived to ſuch a degree of extent and plenitude, that the public lectures which are continually delivered there, no longer ſuffice to give to it all the utility which it ought to expect. The numerous pupils who frequent them require to have the elements of the ſcience unfolded, as likewiſe the principal facts of which it is compoſed; the generality of them have neither time nor ſufficient knowledge to enter into the immenſe details relative to the new ſpecies, which correſpondents are addreſſing to them from all parts, to the new facts that are obſerved in the living ſpecies preſerved in the Garden and in the Menagerie, and to thoſe that are diſcovered when animals are conſigned to the anatomiſt, or when chemiſtry is operating on minerals. It is only for men of conſummate knowledge to ſpeak of theſe obſervations as they occur, and to ſupply the facilities neceſſary to make the pupils underſtand them. For this purpoſe the profeſſors of this eſtabliſhment have agreed to meet once a-week, to communicate reciprocally ſuch intereſting obſervations as ſhall be made by each in the department that

that is assigned to him, to submit these observations to the judgment of their associates, and to publish them periodically, when they shall have been approved of by the Society. The proceedings of these Memoirs will be confined to Natural History, but it is to Natural History considered in its *ensemble* :—anatomy, chemistry, culture, and all other means whereby a knowledge of the productions of nature may be promoted, will be admitted into the journal, as well as into the establishment; such as zoology, botany, and mineralogy, properly so called. The Memoirs of foreign naturalists will be received on the same conditions as those of the Members of the Society. No particular form of composition is prescribed, nor any particular system of nomenclature or terminology; perspicuous descriptions, and an accurate synonymy, will be rigorously expected; other matters will depend on the taste and the views of the authors. It is likewise intended to publish engravings of the immense collection of miniatures on vellum, that was first begun for Gaston, brother of Louis XIII. and which has been augmenting ever since, and which is deposited in the Museum. Professor VAN SPAENDONCK has undertaken to superintend the whole department of designs and engravings. Citizen DAUDIN, naturalist, is appointed to collect the Memoirs, and to superintend their publication. And, lastly, a History of the Establishment will be given, to serve as an Introduction to the Journal, together with a Topographical Description of its present state, of its gradual Augmentations, Embellishments, and Ameliorations, both in the Buildings, in the Collections, and the Order of the Lectures, and of the Labours. A general Plan of the Garden will accompany the Topographical Descriptions; and every important alteration will be represented by particular plans, and, if it is necessary, by elevations and views in perspective. The Annals of the Museum will appear regularly on the 15th of every month. The first number will appear in Vendemiaire, year 11. Each number will contain ten printed leaves, and four or five plates. Size, quarto. The type will be the new Cicero of Didot. The figures to be designed by the Citizens REDOUTE, brothers, by MARECHAL and OUDINOT; and engraved by Citizen BOUQUET, Professor at the Prytanæum of Paris; and those of anatomy by Citizen CLOQUET. The price to subscribers, twenty-seven francs for six months, or forty-eight francs for the year. Memoirs to be addressed to Citizen Daudin.

The ROYAL SOCIETY *of* EDINBURGH.

(Concluded from page 429.)

WE have already given some account of the philosophical tracts in this work. Two essays remain now to be noticed: the first is intitled "Remarks on a mixed Species of Evidence in Matters of History; with an Examination of a new Historical Hypothesis in the *Memoires pour la Vie de Petrarque*, by the Abbé de Sade; by A. F. Tytler, Esq."

Mr. Tytler observes, that in matters of historical research there is a kind of circumstantial evidence, which arises from the combination of known or authenticated facts, with critical argument on the import of doubtful passages of authors, which the reasoner endeavours to interpret, by bringing together, comparing, and making the one illustrate the other; so as to draw from the whole a degree of positive and certain information, which those authenticated facts are not of themselves sufficient to convey, and which those passages, taken separately, are incapable of furnishing. He then lays down certain rules, which he conceives may with propriety be applied to all investigations, where the evidence is of this mixed and circumstantial nature, and where belief is the consequence, not of authority, but of argument. Such is the hypothesis of the Abbé de Sade respecting the celebrated Petrach.

Although the works of Petrach bear testimony to his great abilities as a politician, theologian, and philosopher, and by these he was chiefly distinguished by his contemporaries; yet it is not on these foundations that the lasting structure of his fame has been reared. It is to those incomparable verses, in which he has celebrated the accomplishments, and bewailed the fate, of the beautiful Laura, that Petrach has been indebted for a permanent reputation. The history of the poet's passion for his lovely mistress must ever be regarded as forming the most interesting portion of his annals: his character, in fact, took its tone from that predominant affection, which influenced his studies, his habits of life, and all his pursuits and occupations. A love so pure, so ardent, and so lasting, is difficult to be paralleled in the history of human nature.

By the various biographers, to the number of at least 15, besides a still more nume-

rous claſs of writers, who have incidentally treated of his life and literary character, in critical diſſertation; and memoirs of the ſtate of literature of his age and country, the paſſion of Petrarch, ſo remarkable both for its fervency and duration, was eſteemed an honourable and virtuous flame. Petrarch aſpired to the happineſs of being united to Laura in marriage; and the heart of Laura was not inſenſible to the paſſion; ſuch, at leaſt, are the ideas conveyed by the poet, in his writings, of the nature and object of his paſſion; and ſuch has been the uniform belief of the world with regard to it, from his days to the time of the Abbé de Sade. This biographer, with a ſpirit very oppoſite to that of the heroes of chivalry, blaſts at once the fair fame of the virtuous Laura, and the hitherto unſullied honour of her lover; and maintains that Laura was a married woman, the mother of a numerous family; that Petrarch, with all his profeſſions of a pure and honourable flame, had no other end, in his unexampled aſſiduity of purſuit, than what every libertine propoſes to himſelf in the poſſeſſion of a miſtreſs. Such is the hypotheſis of De Sade, which Mr. Tytler undertakes to controvert and deſtroy.

The Abbé's hypotheſis, it is well-known, depends very much on a marginal note, alleged to have been in the handwriting of the poet, on a manuſcript copy of Virgil, which is ſaid to have been the property of Petrarch. According to this note, Laura was born at Avignon, and died in the ſame place. But Mr. Tytler contends that the evidence taken from the works of Petrarch, is, that, though ſhe died in the ſame place where ſhe was born, and had ſpent the greateſt part of her life, yet that place was not Avignon, but ſome ſmall village or country-ſeat in the territory of Avignon, near the ſource of the Sorga, or the fountain of Vaucluſe. The facts adduced, the paſſages quoted from the writings of Petrarch, and the arguments brought forward by our author, appear to carry conviction on this point.

The Abbé de Sade endeavours to prove that the miſtreſs of Petrarch was Laura de Noves; that ſhe was born at Avignon, and was married to Hugh de Sade, to whom ſhe bore eleven children; that ſhe died at Avignon, and was interred in the burial place belonging to the houſe of Sade, in the church of the Cordeliers. Mr. Tytler admits, that the Abbé, who is a branch of that family, has eſtabliſhed the certainty of theſe facts, viz. "That this Laura, the wife of Hugh de Sade, was born, died, and was buried at Avignon;" but, having before proved, by what he conceives to be irrefragable arguments, that the Laura of Petrarch was neither born, nor died, nor was buried at Avignon, he concludes ſhe was a different perſon from Laura de Noves. He admits that the current, though unfounded, report was, that Laura belonged to the family of Sade; but that it never was aſſerted till the time of the Abbé ſhe was connected with it by marriage, but that ſhe herſelf was a deſcendant of that houſe.

Mr. Tytler next ſhews the futility of the Abbé's arguments to prove that Laura muſt have been a married woman: and having, in this part of the work, ſhewn himſelf an able critic, by applying, in a forcible manner, the rules which he laid down as applicable to the examination of hiſtorical queſtions of this kind; he brings forward a variety of cogent arguments to prove, that Petrarch's Laura was never married, and thus he has endeavoured to reſcue the fair fame of theſe virtuous and honourable lovers.

Such is a very brief outline of the method adopted in this ingenious and elaborate eſſay, which extends to the length of ſeventy quarto pages, and which is concluded in the following words:—"It is ſufficient to our purpoſe, if while, on the one hand, we have ſhewn, that there is not the ſmalleſt ſolidity in all that elaborate fabric of argument, which has been brought to prove, that Laura was a married woman, we have proved, on the other, from the whole tenor of the writings of Petrarch, the only evidence that applies to the matter, that his affection was an honourable and a virtuous flame." On this ſubject, the reflection of Mr. Bastie (one of Petrach's biographers) is equally beautiful, as a ſentiment of morality, and juſt, as an obſervation on human nature: —"*Il n'y a que la vertu ſeule qui ſoit capable de faire des impreſſions que la mort n'efface pas.*"

The other paper, in this part of the Tranſactions, is a Deſcription of ſome Improvements in the Arms and Accoutrements of Light Cavalry, propoſed by the Earl of Ancram to the Marquis Cornwallis.

The *carabine* recommended by his Lordſhip is particularly deſcribed, and the advantages which it poſſeſſes over thoſe of common conſtruction are, that it is ſtronger becauſe it is fortified all round with iron; it is upwards of two pounds lighter, and

and, although ſeven inches ſhorter in the barrel, it carries as far as the other.

This carabine primes itſelf, conſequently it can be loaded on horſeback at ſpeed, or in the dark, or in tempeſtuous weather. It never miſſes priming; can be eaſily fired five times in a minute with the aſſiſtance of a ſecond ram-rod, which, when the dragoon is mounted, hangs to his carabine-belt, or to a button placed below the right ſhoulder. His Lordſhip alſo recommends an alteration in the dragoon-ſaddle, which poſſeſſes every uſeful property of the common dragoon-ſaddle, is much ſtronger, and weighs five pounds leſs.

The ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

BOTANY.

IN Mr. TEMPLETON's paper on the *Naturalization of Plants*, we meet with a great variety of curious obſervations: ſome of the more important of theſe may claim the attention of every reader intereſted in ſuch ſubjects.

Heat being found to increaſe or decreaſe nearly in a regular progreſſion, according to the degrees of latitude: if the latitude of the place where a plant is found be known, we may find whether the temperature nearly correſponds with our own. Or, ſuppoſing the mean annual temperature of a place, as Dublin, lat. 52° equal 50° of temperature; by adding one for every degree of latitude ſouthward, and ſubtracting one for every degree of latitude northward, the temperature is obtained accurately enough for practical purpoſes. Great nicety is not required, as it is known that plants in general have a conſiderable range of latitude; thoſe which cannot bear the froſt being found to extend from the northern to the ſouthern verge of the torrid zone; and many of thoſe which grow on the ſouthern limits of the temperature, to approach the borders of the frozen zone. Thus three hundred Lapland plants are found in the environs of Paris, and many of them much farther ſouth.

In lat. 44° on the European, and 34° on the American, continent, it is not unuſual for water to be frozen in January, and, as ſome ſeaſons are much more ſevere than others, plants growing conſiderably farther to the ſouthward would be liable to ſuffer by cold in ſuch ſeaſons, if nature had not provided a remedy by their manner of growing, which enables them to reſiſt the cold of ſuch rigorous ſeaſons, and, on this account, many of them will be found to thrive when tranſplanted nine or ten degrees further north than their native ſtations.

In conducting ſuch an experiment as the naturalization of plants from a ſouthern to a northern climate, great attention muſt be paid to the characters which the plants themſelves preſent. By the appearance of the roots and leaves, we may nearly determine in what kind of ſoil the plant is moſt likely to thrive. Robuſt roots and fleſhy leaves require a dry ſoil; ſlender, hard, and wiry roots require dry, ſandy, and gravelly ſoils; and extremely fine and hair-like roots muſt have a ſoil whoſe particles will not impede the ſhooting of their tender fibres. Plants in a warm climate perſpire more than in a cold one; ſo, in the former, they require much, in the latter little, moiſture. Therefore, when tranſplanted from a warm to a cold climate, they ſhould have a dryer ſoil; and, from a colder to a warmer, a moiſter one than their native ſtation.

After having determined the moſt ſuitable ſoil, we muſt ſtrive to give each plant a proper ſituation: plants from a ſhady will not thrive in an open, nor plants from an open in a ſhady, ſituation. Some plants, as the common myrtle, can only be naturalized in ſituations contiguous to the ſea. Plants which have the leaſt ſap in winter, or whoſe ſap is of a reſinous or oily nature, ſuffer leaſt from cold; and, it is known, that the principal cauſe of deſtruction is the veſſels being burſt by the freezing of the ſap.

Few deciduous ſhrubs thrive in the ſhade; their natural place is the ſunny outſkirts of the foreſt; and when otherwiſe ſituated, long and ſlender branches, with large thin leaves, ſhew their unhealthy ſtate. The ſhade is the natural ſituation for young plants: by the parental ſhade, they are protected from the drought of ſummer, and the cold of winter.

To protect herbaceous plants from froſt, moſs is the moſt proper covering; by remaining alive through the winter, even after it is pulled up, it is not liable to heating and putrefaction, as all dead ſubſtances are, by which they impart to the plant heat and moiſture, and thereby put the vegetating powers in action, and fill the plant with ſap at an improper ſeaſon.

In the culture of annuals, care is only neceſſary to place them in proper ſoils and expoſures; for, that no region of the earth might remain uninhabited, annual plants have been diſtributed with a liberal hand: from theſe, men and animals derive

rive their principal ſupport, and of all the vegetable kingdom, they are beſt adapted for naturalization.

The ſea-air has generally been reckoned a powerful obſtacle to having plantations on its ſhores; but Mr. Templeton, from many obſervations, is convinced, that it is the wind alone which prevents the growth of trees on the ſhores of the ſea; and that on a large plain, where the winds are not impeded in their courſe, the ſame difficulty of raiſing plantations as on the margin of the ocean will be experienced. In order, therefore, to plant near the ſea on a low ſhore, it is neceſſary to commence the plantations a conſiderable way inland, and to allow young trees to have others ſeveral feet taller than themſelves behind them. The firſt plantations in an expoſed place ought always to be of ſuch trees as are natives of mountains; for theſe are fitted by nature to bear the rude blaſts of winter, and, by the ſtiffneſs of their leaves, or flexibility of their foot-ſtalks, to remain uninjured by a ſummer ſtorm.

"Thus (ſays Mr. Templeton) by a careful inſpection of the operations of nature, is the hand of man enabled to collect the productions of diſtant countries around his home, cover the arid heath with waving green, and make the lonely wilderneſs aſſume a pleaſing gloom."

(To be continued.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THIS learned body has beſtowed on Count RUMFORD the firſt medal awarded from a fund provided by the Count himſelf for diſcoveries on the nature and properties of heat.

The Copley-medal has been adjudged to Dr. WOOLASTON, by whom the Bakerian Lecture for the preſent year was delivered on the 11th of November; the ſubject was Horizontal Refraction.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN'S (CLERKENWELL) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* ART *of* TANNING *and* DRESSING HIDES.

THIS invention conſiſts in placing a boiler of convenient ſize, near a reſervoir of water, with a pipe near the edge of the boiler to convey hot water into a vat intended to regulate the warmth of the water, and which is placed rather higher than the vats which contain the raw-goods, and thoſe working out the limes; ſo that the firſt may empty itſelf into a ſecond and third vat, or into as many as may be deemed neceſſary. Theſe vats are made with falſe bottoms, for the reception of the ſand, blood, filth, &c. collected by the pelts in the ſlaughter-houſes and markets, and which will, by the application of water rather warmer than blood-heat, be more readily ſeparated from the ſkins, and will ſink under the falſe bottoms, whence it may be conveyed into a ſewer by pulling out a plug from the real bottom.

The application of warm water will revive dried hides, and expedite the proceſs of tanning or dreſſing, by expanding the pores for the reception of the ooze, alum-liquor, &c. When the hides are perfectly clean, they are to be limed; and, when the hair is taken off, they muſt be cleaned from the lime with warm water.

Mr. Martin gives a very particular and accurate deſcription of his method of conſtructing his vats; of what materials they are made; and of the nature of the ground on which they are to reſt. He then deſcribes the nature of the planks to be uſed in paſſing from one vat to another; the neceſſity of frequently removing and handling the goods, without impeding the circulation of the ooze; and how the ooze is to be removed from one vat to another, by means of pumps or jets. The neceſſary pumps may be wrought by men, or by a bark-mill commonly turned by horſes, or by a boiler, the ſteam of which may be employed to grind the bark and work the pumps; and the fire for this purpoſe will prove of great utility in drying the new bark, and making it grind well, and in drying the old exhauſted bark for burning; alſo, for drying the leather, hair, wool, glue pieces, &c.

Obſervations.—The great and leading principle of this invention ſeems to conſiſt in the accurate cleanſing the ſkins; and, on that account the hides of cattle which die a natural death, are, by this method, ſaid to be nearly as good as thoſe which are manufactured from ſlaughtered animals, while thoſe which are dreſſed in the common way are denominated caſualty-hides, from their very great inferiority.

From many experiments made by the Patentee

Patentee, he finds, that as good leather may be made by this mode of tanning from ſhavings, ſaw-duſt, and chips, containing the tanning principle, particularly of oak, as from bark.—See an account of another Patent, in which ſaw-duſt is uſed inſtead of bark, page 70 of this volume of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. JOSEPH WEEKES'S (PLYMTON) *for a* MACHINE *to* GRIND BARK *and other* SUBSTANCES.

This machine is, we are informed, calculated to produce the article of bark in the beſt poſſible ſtate for tanners, ſufficiently ſoft and ſmall, with none of that fine duſt cauſed by friction, ſo prejudicial to the proceſs of tanning; and the whole expence of a machine, which will laſt for a great number of years, may be ſaved by the grinding of about one hundred tons of bark, without taking into conſideration the riſque and expence of drying bark by fire, which is never recurred to by thoſe who make uſe of this machine.

The mills may be made of any ſize, and grind any quantity of bark, by applying an adequate power: and they may be worked by water, wind, ſteam, horſes, or even by manual labour.

This patent extends to grinding any other ſubſtance beſides bark, and to an apparatus for raiſing liquors, and conveying them from one place, veſſel, or vat, to another; ſo that no man is obliged to dip or pump the liquor, or handle the leather, as has hitherto been done.

It may be applied to any tan-yard already planted; to breweries; and to many other uſeful purpoſes.

MR. WYATT'S (NEW BRIDGE-STREET) *for his* INVENTION *of certain* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* APPARATUS *for, and mode of* DISTILLERY, DRYING COFFEE, *and* SUGAR.

The improvements in diſtilling conſiſt, Firſt, in applying ſteam to produce the heat required for diſtillation, and adapting an apparatus for that ſpecific purpoſe; and, ſecondly, in varying the conſtruction and diſpoſition of common ſtills, when fire alone is to be employed.

In the proceſs of diſtillation, ſteam is conveyed through proper tubes, either into the matter intended for diſtillation, or through it, or wholly or partially round, or beneath it, and in contact with the external ſubſtance of the ſtill or veſſel in which the matter is contained, or in any of thoſe methods combined: that of introducing the ſteam wholly and totally into the body of the liquid to he diſtilled, ſo as to be mingled therewith, being the moſt effectual and advantageous.

The liquid being thus heated by the action or contact of ſteam, the ſubſequent parts of the proceſs proceed in the ſame way as a common diſtillation over a fire.

The parts eſſential to the ſyſtem of diſtillation by ſteam may be omitted, and then the apparatus will be applicable to the common mode of diſtillery by fire alone, which conſtitutes the ſecond part of the improvement, and conſiſts in making the roof of the ſtill a medium of condenſation, and applying a channel beneath that roof to conduct the liquid ariſing from the condenſation into the ultimate condenſer.

The mode of drying coffee and ſugar conſiſts in expoſing thoſe ſubſtances to the action of air, raiſed to a neceſſary degree of heat, by paſſing over, or in contact with, a body of heated ſteam. If, therefore, any receptacle, admitting and diſcharging occaſionally the external air, be allotted for drying coffee and ſugar, and that receptacle heated by the acceſs of ſteam, ſo that none of the ſteam ſhall come in contact with either of thoſe ſubſtances; that conſtruction of an apparatus will produce the effect deſcribed, and is claimed by Mr. Wyatt as his invention.

This apparatus may be applied to the drying of other ſubſtances, ſuch as grain, gunpowder, &c.

MR. ROBERT FRYER'S (HALIFAX) *for a* METHOD *of* MANUFACTURING, CUTTING, DRESSING, DYING, *and* FINISHING *of* CLOTH, *the* WARP *whereof is compoſed of* SILK, COTTON, WOOLLEN, WORSTED, *or* LINEN-YARN, *and the* WEFT *of* SHEEP'S *or* LAMB'S WOOL.

This new method of manufacturing cloth, &c. conſiſts, firſt, in carding, rowing, and ſpinning in the common method. Secondly, after the weft is manufactured, it is wove into a warp or warps, by cauſing the weft or woof to float or paſs over two or three or more threads of the warp, for going under, or being attached to the cloth only by one or more threads of the warp, which cauſes it to form a roll or figure on the face of the cloth. Thirdly, the cloth ſo manufactured is then to be cut with a knife, or other inſtrument, by introducing it under the roll or figure, and running it along with the hand, or by a machine, which cuts that part of the weft which is left above ſuch roll or figure, or afloat in the figure, and thereby produces a fine rich cover upon the face of the

the cloth. Fourthly, the cloth is then to ſinged by means of a red hot cylinder, inſtead of being cropped or ſheered; which method of finiſhing woollen cloth ſo manufactured, the Patentee claims as a new invention, and never practiſed before by any other perſon.

The cloth is then to be ſcoured in ſoap-ſuds or lye, or any other alkaline ſolution fit for the purpoſe, and afterwards boiled a few hours in clean water, when it is fit for dying and finiſhing according to the diſcretion of the manufacturer.

MR. JAMES TATE'S (TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* CONSTRUCTION *of* WHEEL-CARRIAGES.

Mr. Tate's invention appears to be an admirable method of diminiſhing the the effects of friction. The whole weight of the carriage is made to reſt on two or more new-invented friction-wheels; by the action of which the whole axletree is made to turn round, as well as the wheels on the axle. The friction-wheels are made ſomething in the form of inverted cones; they are fitted up with cups to contain a certain quantity of oil; turn upon centers; and revolve only once during three revolutions of the carriage-wheels; by which means the friction, which encreaſes with the velocity, will be always kept to a very moderate degree.

Mr. Tate, from various experiments, is confident, that, by his plan, one horſe will be able to do as much work as four in the common mode.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

The Lord of the Vineyard—The Death of Sapphira. Painted by R. Opie, R A The Adoration of the Shepherds. Painted by R. Weſtall, R.A.

THESE are three copies from pictures that were in Macklin's Gallery, engraved in mezzotinto by H. Gilbank. That from Weſtall is the largeſt, and is an admirable copy of the original picture. From the ſize it is evidently intended for a centre to the other two, in which Opie's manner is admirably transferred to the copper.

Benjamin Count of Rumford. Painted, engraved, and publiſhed, by J. R Smith.

This, like moſt of Mr. Smith's portraits, bears a very ſtriking reſemblance to the original, and is a very fine and forcible print.

The Nurſery, with Britannia repoſing in Peace. Gilray del. et ſculp.

The artiſt, with that broad humour which he in ſo eminent a degree poſſeſſes, has here repreſented Britannia aſleep in a cradle, covered with her ſhield and ſpear—Mr. Addington rocking the cradle, and Mr. Fox making pap—but, of the ſpirit which pervades the deſigns and etchings of Mr. Gilray, deſcription gives a very inadequate idea. To feel their force, it is neceſſary to ſee them.

Citizen Volpone's firſt Introduction at Paris. Gilray.

This, alſo, is a very ſpirited and whimſical burleſque. The figure he has given of Mrs. Fox making a profound curteſy bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the outlines of a pigeon-pye, if the pigeon's head, inſtead of its feet, were ſtuck out at the top. It is irreſiſtibly laughable.

Mr. Ackermann, of the Strand, has juſt publiſhed two pair of elegant medallions, engraved in a highly finiſhed ſtyle, by Agar, from deſigns made by Burney. The firſt piece repreſents

Sophoniſba receiving her Nuptial Preſent from Maſſiniſſa. and Scipio reſtoring to Allucius the Celtiberian Princeſs, to whom he was betrothed. Price 6s. plain, and 14s. coloured.

The Second, The Sybylline Oracles brought to Tarquin, and Brutus offering the Staff to Apollo, when conſulting the Oracle with the Tarquins. Price 10s. plain, and 21s. coloured.

It is not more than half a century ſince the ornaments upon our chimney-pieces conſiſted of a croſs-legged, bloated, and dropſical, Chineſe *jos*, ſupported by two mandarin figures, who, to look more *naturally*, were repreſented ſhaking with the palſy, and generally attended by a little troop of *hydras*, *monſters*, and *chimeras dire*, the whole calculated to engender nauſeous ideas, and excite horrible emotions. The hangings of our rooms, and engraved ornaments for our fire-ſcreens or other furniture, were in the ſame delectable taſte, and made up of bridges without water, pagodas and temples without ground to ſupport them, floating iſlands

iſlands peopled by flying fiery dragons, and birds with tails forty times as long as their bodies. This taſteleſs groteſque creation of a crazed imagination was univerſally admitted and admired, until the introduction of the elegant forms brought from Herculaneum by Sir William Hamilton, which, being copied by Mr. Wedgewood, gave a Grecian turn to our ornaments, and a new form to our furniture. Upon this model Mr. Burney has formed the above deſigns; and they are elegant, claſſical, and correct compoſitions, engraved in a delicate and pleaſing ſtyle.

It is not very long ſince Sir William Beechey painted a very characteriſtic and ſpirited portrait of the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is thought a remarkably ſtrong likeneſs. The picture was painted for Lord Wodehouſe, and is now engraving in ſtroke, in a very capital ſtyle, by Mr. James Parker, for Meſſrs. Boydell, and will be publiſhed in about four or five weeks. The publiſhers take the names of ſuch gentlemen as wiſh to enſure good impreſſions of the plates, but they do not take any depoſit-money.

Naval Architecture—A Repreſentation of the Tranſit, (a Veſſel conſtructed by Richard Hull Gower, Eſq.) in Two Points of View, from a Picture painted by T. Whitcombe, engraved by J. Peakes.

The many points in which this veſſel is ſuperior to thoſe built on the common conſtruction render it extremely intereſting to the amateurs of ſhip-building. The gentleman who invented it, being impreſſed with the idea, that the weight and involved nature of a ſhip's rigging was incompatible with eaſe, velocity, and economy, has here endeavoured to conſtruct a veſſel on a ſyſtem which removes theſe inconveniences, and combines many material advantages. Among others, it ſails faſt with a leſs proportion of canvaſs; requires leſs weight of cordage and lighter maſts, which materially reduces the labour of working her. She is under great command of her helm, leſs ſubject to ſternway, and performs every neceſſary manœuvre in a ſuperior manner. The ſails are eaſily reduced, and ſeldom require going aloft, and, being generally ſmall, are not ſo liable to be ſplit and torn by the force of the wind. The maſts do not depend upon each other or upon the bowſprit for ſupport, which renders the veſſel leſs liable to be diſmaſted, for one maſt may fall without doing any particular injury to the reſt. We have not room to enumerate many more advantages, and ſhall only add, that the deſign gives a very good idea of the veſſel, and is alſo pictureſque, and extremely well engraved.

The Tranſit is now in the merchant-ſervice, on a voyage to Conſtantinople, and the ports in the Mediterranean Sea, commanded by Captain Muirhead.

Pſyche and Love. F. Gerard pinxt. J. Godefroy ſculpt.

A large French modern print, and a good enough ſpecimen of the preſent *guſto* of the French artiſts; it is of courſe two naked figures, but conceived in a ſtyle ſo local, vapid, and cold blooded, that from a ſubject which to an elegant imagination would afford the fineſt ſcope for beauty and luxuriance, it has been laboured into a dry, meagre, high-finiſhed performance. If the delineator copied his Cupid from nature, we ſhould ſuppoſe, from the proportions of the figure, he had a Dutch model. The engraving is in chalk, and ſeems a fair and correct copy of the original.

Raphael. C. C. Schultze, Dreſden, ſculp.

This is a Madonna in Heaven, ſurrounded by ſaints and angels; it is large, and may, on the whole, be denominated a fine print. It is engraved in the line manner; and the principal fault is, that the lines are too poliſhed and ſteely, which to a print gives a glare ſimilar to that which we ſometimes ſee in modern pictures, that are gaudy without being ſplendid.

A ſmall Copy from the laſt Supper, painted by Leonardo da Vinci, engraved by Franciſcus Rainaldi.

We have denominated this a ſmall print, as compared with the celebrated engraving by Raphael Morghen, which has been noticed in more than one of our preceding retroſpects. From that very fine print this muſt be conſidered as a copy, and it is a laborious, correct, and good copy. As the original picture, in the refectory at Milan, has been ſome years ſince painted over, we are gratified to ſee another good engraving from ſo admirable a performance, at a moderate price.

Sculpture.—The monument dedicated to the memory of Captain Richard Rundle Burgeſs, who ſo nobly loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, was opened to public inſpection, in St. Paul's Cathedral, the middle of laſt October.

Mr. Banks was the architect; and the monument, which is allegorical, exhibits the Captain receiving a ſword from Victory,

tory, who appears deſcending to diſtinguiſh the hero. Around the ſarcophagus are the ſymbols of Captivity and Defeat, the former bending in ſubmiſſion, the latter retiring with ſhame. The allegory is as well conceived as ſuch ſubjects uſually are. The trophies and decorations are appropriate, and the whole is in a good ſtyle. The following is the inſcription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of RICHARD RUNDLE BURGESS, Eſq.
Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Ardent,
who fell in the 41ſt Year of Age, while bravely ſupporting the Honour of the Britiſh Flag, in a daring and ſucceſsful Attempt to break the Enemy's Line, near Camperdown, on the 11th of October, 1797."

MISS LINWOOD'S matchleſs Exhibition of her own Pictures in Worſted, will be cloſed in the enſuing month. Thoſe perſons who have not ſeen it will of courſe avail themſelves of the ſhort remaining period to viſit it, and by doing honour to their own taſte contribute ſtill further to the liberal patronage with which this highly ingenious lady has been favoured. Such an Exhibition will rarely grace again the Britiſh metropolis.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. GODWIN's Life and Times of Chaucer will not make its appearance till the end of February.

Dr. CURRIE has in the preſs a third edition of his Medical Reports, with additions.

A LAW JOURNAL, to be continued *Monthly*, on the ſame active and practical plan as the Medical and Phyſical Journal, will be ſtarted on the Firſt of March, under the direction of JOHN MORGAN, Eſq. a veteran at the Bar, and Recorder of Maidſtone, and of THOMAS WALTER WILLIAMS, Eſq. author of the Juſtice of the Peace, and of other valuable works.—It is to conſiſt, 1. Of *Reports*; 2. Of *Valuable Tracts and Communications*; 3. Of *Reviews of Law Books*; and 4. of *Commentaries upon all new Statutes*. Such materials, put together with the ability that may be expected from the editors, will render the projected Journal indiſpenſable to the office and library of every profeſſor of the law in the united kingdom.

A work, in two volumes, upon the ſame plan, and in the ſame ſpirit, as *the Walpoliana*, will ſpeedily make its appearance, under the title of ADDISONIANA. It will conſiſt of curious anecdotes and facts connected with the literary life of Addiſon, with his times and contemporaries; and, like its companion, the *Walpoliana*, will contain much original matter. *Addiſoniana* will be followed by *Miltoniana*, *Swiftiana* and *Wilkeſiana* on the ſame plan.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Rotherham, and the Rev. Mr. PARSONS, of Leeds, are now printing, on a new and beautiful type, in ten volumes, royal octavo, the whole works of the celebrated and excellent Dr. Doddridge.

Mr. BURDEN, a literary gentleman of Northumberland, has now in the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, an octavo volume of eſſays, entitled "*Materials for Thinking*."

On the laſt day of this month Mr. MACARTNEY will commence a Courſe of Lectures in the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, on the Anatomy of Animals and Vegetables; from which will be deduced the general doctrines of Phyſiology, or the laws of organized Matter.

A ſmall volume of Poems will ſhortly appear, containing an Eſſay on War, in blank verſe, and Hanington Green, &c. in rhyme, written by Mr. NATHANIEL BLOOMFIELD, brother to the author of the Farmer's Boy.

Mr. BISSETT, of the Muſeum at Birmingham, proceeds in his novel deſign of a General Directory, with great ſpirit and taſte. The ſixth number has juſt made its appearance, and it is rather ſuperior in execution to the preceding.

Mr. WRANGHAM's Charity Sermon, preached laſt ſummer at Scarbro', will ſhortly make its appearance.

A LADY, whoſe mind has been particularly devoted to the ſtudy of education, and whoſe labours on that ſubject have been favourably received by the public, has it in contemplation to aſſume the ſole care and education of four or five female children of

of very *early* age, who have been bereft of *both* parents, and whoſe guardians are unable to afford them a more eligible aſylum. The propoſer of this plan, being poſſeſſed of a competent independence, is influenced by no view of profit, *however trivial*, but merely by a deſire to indulge her taſte for the ſociety and inſtruction of children, in the ſelection of pupils whoſe natural circumſtances afford her the faireſt proſpect of reward by their intellectual improvement, and by a friendſhip little inferior, either in kind, degree, or duration, to filial affection. The mode of education would be founded neither on the principles of that ſpecies of philoſophy, which, whilſt it profeſſes to ſtrengthen the mind, may juſtly be ſuſpected of a tendency to harden the heart; nor on the faſhionable refinements of female education, which ſubſtitutes ſentiment for reaſon, and delicacy for purity. At the ſame time the accompliſhments ſo often requiſite to ſupply the want of female employments, ſuch as muſic, drawing, &c. would not be neglected, and might for ſome years be purſued without the additional expence of maſters.—Until a ſufficient number of applications (addreſſed to Mr. Johnſon, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-yard) ſhall have been received, it will be impoſſible to anſwer any of them; as the rank and fortune of the propoſed pupils muſt determine the mode, and conſequently the expence, of the intended eſtabliſhment, the ſituation of which will be in an airy and pleaſant ſituation in the country.

Mr. GOODACRE, maſter of a ſeminary in Nottingham, will publiſh, in a few weeks, a Syſtem of Arithmetic, particularly adapted to large ſchools; containing a numerous ſelection of examples in the moſt uſeful rules, on ſubjects calculated to amuſe young perſons, and impart ſome knowledge of the affairs of active life. The whole is arranged in a new manner, according to the nature of the ſubjects, and with a deſign to eſtabliſh a regular climax from rule to rule.

The Rev. Mr. GREATHEED, of Newport Pagnel, has, in conſiderable forwardneſs a General Hiſtory of Miſſions, in which he is aſſiſted by Mr. BURDER, of Coventry. The work is expected to make three or four volumes in octavo; and the firſt will be ready for delivery early in the ſpring.

The Rev. JOHN SIMPSON has in the preſs a ſmall Tract upon the Impropriety of the preſent Method of Teaching Chriſtian Theology.

A new edition, with additions, of the "Picture of Chriſtian Philoſophy" will ſpeedily appear.

Mr. KNIGHT, in an Eſſay on the deſtructive Effects of the Aphis and Blights on Fruit-trees, obſerves, that he has frequently found, that trees newly tranſplanted have totally eſcaped its attacks, when every other tree of the ſame kind of fruit, grown in the ſame ſituation, have been nearly deſtroyed. He ſtrongly recommends digging up peach and nectarine-trees once in every five or ſix years, which are then to be re-planted with freſh mould: by this method, a larger quantity of fruit of a ſuperior kind will be obtained. The aphis is readily deſtroyed on wall-trees, by covering them with a ſheet of canvaſs, and introducing under it the ſmoke of tobacco. This muſt be repeated twice or thrice, at the intervals of four or five days. Thoſe effects which are uſually denominated blights, are aſcribed, by Mr. Knight, to an exceſs of heat or cold. "The careful gardener (ſays he) often covers his trees with mats, and, by almoſt totally depriving the tree of light, creates that blight which he is anxious to exclude."

Mr. EZEKIEL WALKER's cheap method of producing light, noticed in our laſt (p. 434.), conſiſts in uſing candles of ten to the pound, which are to be ſet in a candleſtick ſo placed, as to form an angle of 30°, with the perpendicular. The advantages are, that candles ſo placed—1. Require no ſnuffing—2. They give light of an uniform intenſity, without the leaſt ſmoke—and, 3. The ſteadineſs of the light is ſuppoſed to be of great advantage to the eyes.

Dr. YOUNG has invented a new apparatus for exhibiting the colours of thin plates, by means of the ſolar microſcope.

M. ALDINI, Profeſſor at the Inſtitute of Bologna, and nephew of the celebrated Galvani, has viſited this metropolis, and given an accurate account of his experiments and diſcoveries to the Royal Society, before whom the ſame was read on the 25th ult. By the various experiments exhibited by this gentleman, both at London and Oxford, he has eſtabliſhed the fact, that Galvaniſm is animal electricity, not merely paſſive, but probably performing the moſt important functions in the animal economy. A ſeries of experiments made by this learned Profeſſor ſhews the eminent and ſuperior power of Galvaniſm, beyond that of any other ſtimulant in nature; and it is hoped that it may be ap-

plied for the benefit of mankind in diſorders of the head, and in apoplexies. Galvaniſm has been ſucceſsfully applied in melancholic inſanity. Two perſons have been cured by it at Bologna.

Dr. BOSTOCK, of Liverpool, has analized the ſaline ſubſtance which is frequently found on the inſide of walls of newly-built houſes, and finds it to be the ſulphate of magneſia, or Epſom ſalt, in an almoſt perfectly pure ſtate.

The Rev. T. D. FOSERBROOKE is ſaid to have invented a method, without altering the preſent form or conſtruction of veſſels, of ſaving the whole, or the greateſt part, of the lives of the crew, in caſe of ſhipwreck.

The Planet of OLBERS, on the 4th of February, 1803, at midnight, will have 267° 41′ right aſcenſion, and 5° 38′ north declination.

The vaccine-inoculation has been ſucceſsfully introduced at Baſſora, Bagdad, and ſeveral other places in the Eaſt. At Baſſora, the Britiſh Conſul ſet the firſt example, by cauſing his own ſon to be inoculated by Dr. MILNE, phyſician to the factory: in the courſe of a few weeks, the operation had been ſucceſsfully performed on upwards of forty ſubjects.

The wretched ſtate of literature, and the contemptible ſupport which it receives in America, is ſtrikingly exemplified by the following advertiſement, which we inſert at length, as a literary curioſity. Our own intelligent country would have warranted a London bookſeller in the publication of as many folios as this American offers of octavos, and without any parade or previous ſubſcription; and we can ſtate as a fact within our own knowledge, that a publiſher in London offered two thouſand pounds for theſe very papers, with an intention to print the work in London, and bring it before the public in a regular and reſpectable manner, in two handſome quartos, and in a way worthy of the great man who is the ſubject of it:—

"LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

The ſubſcriber, having purchaſed of the Honourable Buſhrod Waſhington the copy-right of the Hiſtory of the late Gen. George Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the Armies of North America, during the war which effected the independence of our country, and firſt Preſident of the United States, has it now in his power to offer to the public the following propoſals for publiſhing it by ſubſcription.

The work will be faithfully compoſed under the inſpection of Judge Waſhington himſelf, principally from the original papers bequeathed to him by the deceaſed General. On its correctneſs the moſt entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illuſtrious Citizen neceſſarily compriſes ſo large and intereſting a portion of the Hiſtory of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it ſome general account of the origin and progreſs of the people who were conducted, under his auſpices, from dependent colonies to ſelf government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the Life of General Waſhington, of the ſettlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the Britiſh Colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that ſtate of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they aſſerted and eſtabliſhed their independence.

Various circumſtances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in conſiderable forwardneſs, and will ſoon be ready for the preſs. Bond, with ſecurity, has been given that it ſhall be publiſhed.

Conditions.

The work will be handſomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-preſſed, to be compriſed in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embelliſhed with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the beſt artiſt in the country, from an original painting by the celebrated Stuart.

The price to ſubſcribers will be three dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on ſubſcribing: this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-ſubſcribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furniſh plans and charts of thoſe parts of the country which were the ſcenes of the moſt important events during the war; theſe to be publiſhed in a volume by themſelves, and charged as ſuch.

It is contemplated to put the work to preſs early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining ſubſcribers, and making arrangements for printing.

*** The names of ſubſcribers to be publiſhed.

Thoſe who wiſh to be poſſeſſed of this invaluable hiſtory, will do well to tranſmit their names early. In the country, and in ſmall villages, an union can take place among all who mean to ſubſcribe, and in one letter ſeveral names may be forwarded, ſpecifying the number of copies, and incloſing the requiſite advance money.

The publiſher, intending to viſit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpoſe

purpoſe of obtaining ſubſcribers, declines, at preſent, employing agents for that purpoſe. Subſcriptions will be received by himſelf alone, at No. 36, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Weſt Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

*** All letters muſt have the poſtage paid.

C. P. WAYNE."

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1802.

We underſtand an arrangement has been made, by means of which the volumes will be re-publiſhed in London, at half a guinea each, as faſt as they appear in America.

FABRE, an eminent French engineer, has propoſed a plan for employing the water of the River Vernon to form ſome canals, the principal of which will ſerve to facilitate the conveyance of timber and military and naval ſtores to Toulon, and the others to irrigate the weſtern part of the Department of the Var.

From an enumeration made towards the cloſe of laſt year, it appeared that Cadiz then contained 57,837 inhabitants, of whom 2823 were foreigners. Of the foreigners, 1600 were Italians, 700 Frenchmen, and 120 Germans. Among the whole number of inhabitants, there were 256 of from eighty to ninety, and twenty-eight of from ninety to 100 years of age. In 1786, Cadiz contained 72,000 inhabitants.

The celebrated KOTZEBUE reſides, during the preſent winter, at Berlin, where he is much eſteemed and honoured, and frequently is the gueſt of the princes. His laſt heroical drama, the *Siege of Naumburg by the Huſſites*, attracts ſuch crowds every week to the large new theatre at Berlin, that many hundreds are obliged to return without getting admiſſion. It is founded on an intereſting hiſtorical fact:—When in 1432, Naumburg was beſieged by the Huſſites, the young children of the citizens were ſent into the enemy's camp to implore their mercy; and the deliverance of the town, in conſequence, is commemorated there, and in the neighbourhood, by an annual cherry-feaſt; at the laſt return of which, the inhabitants teſtified their thanks to the poet in a moſt friendly and appropriate manner. There are a number of moſt affecting ſcenes in this drama, which drew tears from every eye, in particular, in the ſtruggle between patriotiſm and maternal affection, when the mothers are taking leave of their children; their appearance in the enemy's camp; and their ſafe return to their parents. The effect is heightened by the happy effect of choruſes, compoſed by REICHARD and SHUTZ. Kotzebue has likewiſe publiſhed a *Dramatical Almanack*, containing ſix ſmall dramatical pieces, for the moſt part in verſe, and well adapted for exhibition in private theatres, or by family-circles: coloured prints are prefixed, repreſenting the principal character of every one of theſe little plays. In a few days after its appearance in Berlin, 4000 copies were ſold. One was preſented to the Royal Family at Potſdam, and they immediately reſolved to act one of the pieces themſelves, viz. *Octavia*, which was accordingly done the ſame evening. To M. DE MASSON'S paſquinade againſt him, intitled *Lettres ſur M. de Kotzebue*, he has publiſhed a ſpirited reply, in German and French: the title of the French work is, *Reponſe courte et honnête à un gros Libelle malhonnête de M. de Maſſon*, Berlin, 1802.

The learned Baron DALBERG has publiſhed a German Tranſlation of Sir William Jones's Diſcourſe on the Muſic of the Indians, in the third volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches, with a number of illuſtrative notes and additions, ſo that the whole now forms a work, which will be highly intereſting, not only to the muſician, but likewiſe to every inveſtigator of the hiſtory of man. Beſides the fifty-one Indian and Oriental airs publiſhed at Calcutta in 1789, by Mr. Bird, and others taken from Sir William Ouſeley's Oriental Collections, Baron Dalberg has given us twenty-ſix engravings from a ſeries of mythological paintings, relative to Muſic, mentioned by Sir William Jones, and copied, ſome years ago at London, with the permiſſion of the proprietor, R. Johnſon, Eſq. formerly one of the judges in Bengal.

Citizen DARGELAS has lately preſented to the Society of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts, of Bourdeaux, the deſcription of two inſects not mentioned in Fabricius, and the other entomologiſts, and which he has found in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux. He calls the one *Carabus Cancellatus*, and the other *Scarabæus Burdigalenſis*. Here follows the technical deſcription which Citizen Dargelas gives of theſe two inſects:—*Carabus Cancellatus*: *Carabus alatus, ater, nitidus, thorace planiuſculo, elytris ſtriatis punctatis, ſpatio interjecto punctis impreſſis.* Length ſeven lines, breadth three lines. *Scarabæus Burdigalenſis. Scutellatus, ater, thorace inermi, capite*

pite tuberculato, elytris teſtaceis, faſcia media nigra. Length five lines, breadth four.

Citizen CLAVIER will ſhortly publiſh a French Tranſlation of Herodotus. BARBIE DU BOCAGE, who drew the Maps for Barthelemy's Anacharſis, has undertaken the geographical part of the work. He has already collected excellent materials for the plans and maps that are to accompany the text.

In the third number of *Deſcription des Raretés Typographiques*, &c. or, Deſcription of Typographical Rarities, &c. Citizen FISCHER, of Mentz, continues to publiſh the reſults of the Bibliographical Reſearches, on which he has been ſucceſſively employed for ſome years paſt, and of which ſome notice has been already taken in this journal. In the firſt Memoir he endeavours to reſolve the grand queſtion relative to the firſt Latin Bible of Mentz, on which ſo much already has been written, and which ſo many amateurs have pretended to have in their poſſeſſion. In the ſecond Memoir, C. Fiſcher continues his Obſervations on the Difference of the Types employed by the firſt Preſſes of Mentz; and, to throw more perſpicuity and preciſion in o the ſame, he eſtabliſhes claſſes and orders among theſe types, under which he arranges the different works which have been hitherto a ſubject of conteſtation for bibliographers. Theſe reſearches, which come down to the year 1480, C. Fiſcher propoſes to extend to the year 1520. This method of fixing characters, by which every one claſs of types differs from the other, cannot but throw much light on a matter ſo very obſcure hitherto. In the ſecond ſection, Citizen Fiſcher deſcribes nineteen curious monuments of typography: firſt thoſe which iſſued from the preſſes of Guttemburg; afterwards ſome rare impreſſions at Mayence, from the preſſes of Fauſt and of Schoeffer; and, laſtly, he gives the deſcription of a German Almanack, for the year 1483, printed on a folio ſheet; and likewiſe that of a rare impreſſion, which appeared at Rome, and which Citizen Fiſcher now has in his poſſeſſion. This work is intitled: "*Oratio Enee Silui, epi Senenſis: coram Calixto Papa tertio, in obedientia Frederici tertii imperatoris,*" *M.CCCC.LV.* in 4to. Citizen Fiſcher preſumes that this diſcourſe came from the preſſes of Pannaty and of Sweinheim. He conſiders this exemplar or copy as a firſt edition, and he thinks that it has never been reprinted ſince, neither ſeparately, nor in the works of Æneas Silvius. If further reſearches ſhould confirm him in this opinion, he purpoſes to give, in the ſequel of the work here announced, the deſcription of that edition. And, laſtly, in the laſt ſection, Citizen Fiſcher makes us acquainted with certain rare manuſcripts: the firſt is a church book, written by means of letters pierced in metal laminæ or plates, ſuch as are ſold on the Pont Neuf at Paris; a very ancient manuſcript in German, intitled *Die Bibel der alten und neuen Ehe*; that is to ſay, the Bible of the Ancient and of the New Marriage. This manuſcript is adorned with many paintings, the ſubjects of which are taken from the Bible, and which Citizen Fiſcher deſcribes in their order. The engravings with which this volume is enriched contain fac-ſimiles of the characters of the Latin Bible of John Guttenburg, others of his Donatus, the capitals of thoſe two works, and thoſe made uſe of by Albert Pfiſter, at Bamberg; and, laſtly, of the characters written acroſs metal plates pierced through. Theſe engravings of the characters are executed by Madame SCHALCK, at Mayence, whoſe talents have been long known, and held in eſteem.

Citizen DEGOUVAIN has ſhewn, as the reſult of many experiments, that the efficacy of aromatic vinegar depends much more on its acid nature, than on the aromatic ſubſtances with which it is accompanied. He has manufactured ſome, which, to be ſaturated, required from 130 to 140 parts of potaſh, in a thouſand; whereas the ſtrongeſt before known abſorbs only 114. Good wine, combined with oxygen, is found, by this ingenious chemiſt, to make the beſt vinegar.

Citizen POTEL has diſcovered, that oxygenated muriatic acid gas may be employed with the greateſt advantage in all caſes of *aſphyxia*. Several rats, which had been found drowned, being placed within the action of ſome of this gas, were ſpeedily reſuſcitated: he repeated the experiment on the ſame rats, and on ſeveral cats, with equal ſucceſs; he even made ſome experiments on himſelf, which were crowned with ſucceſs. The Academy of Dijon has appointed commiſſioners to aſcertain the property of this gas in caſes of apparent ſudden death.

The number of combinations in a newly-invented lock, by M. J. BERARD, is equal to the eightieth power of 2, or nearly 17 millions.

A new

A new gas, compoſed of hydrogen, carbon, and phoſphorus, has been diſcovered by M. TROMMSDORFF: it is nearly of the ſame ſpecific gravity as common air; inſoluble in water; undergoes no change when mixed with oxygen; it does not act upon the ſolutions of metallic oxides, which are not reducible by heat; but decompoſes the fluid ſaline compounds, containing gold, ſilver, or mercury.

Profeſſor PROUST promiſes to ſend an account of a new metal that he has lately diſcovered, in an ore in Hungary. He is not acquainted with its metallic aſpect, but it is ſuſceptible of two degrees of oxydation: the ſolution of its oxyde at the maximum is yellow; at the minimum it is green; when in theſe two ſtates, it colours glaſs.

A new edition has been lately publiſhed at Straſburg, of the text, with commentaries, &c. of Athenæus Naucratites, the Deipnoſophiſt, a writer of whoſe life but little is known, as it appears that even in his own time, ſuppoſed to be about the year 228 of the Chriſtian æra, his writings were better known than he. Few of the antients have ſpoken of him. Some, as Ælian and Macrobius, have copied, without naming him. Harpocration and Stephanus of Byzantium, appear to have cited him. Heſychius, and all the other gloſſators and lexicographers, have neceſſarily made uſe of him; but ſome of them, and amongſt others, Euſtathius, have only known the abridgment of his works; the author of which, and in what time he lived, is likewiſe unknown. That abridged work (attributed by ſome to Hermolaus of Byzantium) is ſpoken very favourably of by the preſent Editor, Citizen JEAN SCHWEIGHÆUSER,—(although he blames the Abridger for having ſo often ſuppreſſed the titles of the works, and the names of the writers, mentioned by Athenæus)—who can diſcover nothing in its ſtyle but what may very well accord with the time wherein the Greek language was yet written in its purity. The firſt printed edition of Athenæus was that of Aldus, which was publiſhed at Venice in the year 1414. This edition both the preſent editor and Caſaubon conſider as inaccurate, and unworthy of thoſe who had the care of it. Citizen Schweighæuſer, however, does juſtice to the erudition of its editor, Muſurus, who has happily, among innumerable audacious alterations, re-eſtabliſhed many paſſages that were altered in the MSS. The ſecond edition was publiſhed at Baſil, in 1535, under the care of Jean Bedrot, and of Chriſtian Herlin. This was nothing but a re-impreſſion of that of Venice, with a great number of ill-judged corrections, as the MSS. of Aldus certainly afforded better readings. Citizen Schweighæuſer does not ſpeak ſo ſlightingly of this edition as Caſaubon does, who is here accuſed both of having too much contemned and too ſervilely copied it.—After theſe two editions, Athenæus being then in the hands of all the Learned, tranſlations ſoon appeared of him. The firſt was that of Noel le Comte, whoſe labour, ſays Caſaubon, is of little or no utility, although he had the advantage of filling up, by the help of MSS. a conſiderable *hiatus*, or deficiency, which had remained till his time, in the fifteenth book. About that time a number of learned men, ſuch as Pietro Vettori, Muret, Henry Stephens, collected many curious fragments and various readings of Athenæus, which were publiſhed in different works, and are now concealed in the libraries. Turnebus, it ſeems, undertook an edition of it, of which Caſaubon ſaw the firſt book. In 1583, the verſion of Dalechamp, the firſt conſiderable labour made upon Athenæus, was printed at Lyons. Although, ſays Citizen Schweighæuſer, he has miſtaken in a thouſand paſſages the true ſenſe of his author, yet he merits the higheſt eulogiums for having firſt, by an admirable ſagacity, ſurmounted very great difficulties without the helps we now have.—Laſtly, the edition of Caſaubon appeared in 1597, the original of all thoſe now made uſe of, and which was followed three years after by his great Commentary. Few works, ſays the preſent Editor, are better known, or more frequently cited, among the Learned, than this admirable book. Citizen Schweighæuſer does not fail to correct or illuſtrate a number of important paſſages, by the conjectures, or explications, that are ſcattered in a great number of books of criticiſm or philology that have appeared ſince Caſaubon. But an unappreciable merit of this new edition is its having been reviſed by two excellent MSS. one of which was almoſt forgotten; the other appears to have been hitherto altogether unknown. The firſt contains entire the abridgement of Athenæus; and we not only find in it the paſſages which different learned men have publiſhed ſeparately, but others entirely unpubliſhed. Although it is not more antient than the middle of the fourteenth century, according to the conjecture of M. Schweighæuſer; it is, notwithſtanding, of great utility, both for the correction

correction of places wherein the abridgement is a ſubſtitute for the loſt text, and alſo to re-eſtabliſh many paſſages of the text itſelf. This MS. has been removed from the library of Sedan, to that of Paris, from whence it was ſent to M. Schweighæuſer, by order of the Miniſter of the Interior. The ſecond, and the moſt important, has been brought from Venice to Paris. It is believed to be of the tenth century, and conſequently is more antient than any of the MSS. known to the ſame author. But what renders it more valuable, is, that it is evidently the original of all thoſe that are now extant. The proofs of this are unqueſtionable, being the ſame by which a MS. of Longinus, of the ſame library, is equally recognized to be an original: that is to ſay, that all the gaps found in the copies, whether manuſcript or printed, correſpond exactly with the leaves, or portions of leaves, which are defective in this latter. One reflection which ariſes reſpecting the fate of this MS. brought from Italy to France within theſe laſt few years, is, that the great revolution which has tranſported to France ſo many monuments of the ſciences and the arts, will ſpeedily redound to the advantage of both the one and the other. Thoſe *chef d'œuvres* of antient ſculpture, and of the modern pencil, which drew artiſts from all parts to viſit them, who were obliged to ſtudy them in haſte, and to quit them with regret, will now have abundantly more pupils from all quarters than they had at Rome or Florence, in the times of the Popes and of the Medicis. The firſt and moſt antient copies, approaching to their primitive purity, not only of Athenæus, but of all the antient authors, were uſeleſsly buried in St. Mark's, or the Vatican, &c. &c. but no ſooner are theſe treaſures of Italy in the hands of the French, than they are inſtantly diſſeminated throughout the whole learned world, and Italy herſelf enjoys the gifts that France ſheds upon her. The work of Athenæus here alluded to, is an immenſe compilation, containing a charming collection of anthology, and a number of fragments, not only from the antient poets, but alſo from the writings of the antient hiſtorians, philoſophers, grammarians, &c. in all the various departments of criticiſm, in the ſciences, and the arts. The explication, &c. of ſuch an author, demands, conſequently, more extenſive knowledge than that which is requiſite merely to underſtand well any of the ſeparate claſſes abovementioned. We learn, from the ſame ſource, that M. de la Rochette is reviſing another famous MS. from which he propoſes to publiſh the Greek Anthology entire; a work hitherto known but very imperfectly.

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Propoſals for the complete Works of D'Anville, now in the Preſs, are alſo to be had of J. Deboffe, as well as Carte de France.

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French Newſpapers, and all French periodical and other Publications, ſupplied with the utmoſt celerity.

Speedily will be publiſhed, and to be had as above, the ſecond Volume of VOYAGE PITTORESQUE EN GRECE, PAR M. GOUFFIER DE CHOISEUL.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Overture, Marches, Dances, Symphonies, and Songs, in the Tale of Myſtery, a Melo Drame, now performing, with univerſal Applauſe, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. Entirely new, and compoſed by Dr. Buſby, 7s. 6d.

THE diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs with which this ſpecimen of a new ſpecies of drama has been honoured, at once proves the juſt taſte of the town, and the united ſkill by which the experiment has been made. With the intereſt and intrinſic excellence of the piece itſelf, the public are well acquainted: and the ſtrong ſupport it has received from the talents and ſcience of the compoſer, is univerſally acknowledged. We ſhall begin our remarks with the overture, which conſiſts of three movements, and is ſo conſtructed, as powerfully to produce the *chiara oſcura*, to repeatedly place the ear in a ſtate of pleaſing ſuſpence, yet conſtantly gratifying it by the maſterly reſolution of the harmony. The ſubject is new; the ideas in general brilliant; and the paſſages are ſo artfully diſtributed among the various inſtruments, as to beſpeak a profound knowledge of the *orcheſtra*, and a full poſſeſſion of the great ſecret of *effect*. The marches, dances, and ſymphonies, are ſtrikingly original; and in moſt inſtances uncommonly animated, characteriſtic, and beautiful. But the great objects of our notice are the *emblematical* parts of this great and novel effort. Here Dr. Buſby has evinced an acquaintance with ſtage ſituation and ſcenic effect rarely found in the moſt experienced compoſers; eſpecially where, in the firſt act, Franciſco writes his anſwers to Bonavio's queſtions reſpecting himſelf and his family; in the accompaniment to "Romaldi's ſoliloquy of doubt and terror;" in the whole of the fine ſcene where Franciſco and Fiametta enter with a lamp; where Romaldi is tormented by remorſe; where, in the ſecond act, he deplores his wretched ſituation, and takes ſhelter with the Miller; and where Selina teſtifies her joy at the ſight of the Miller's cottage. We are equally pleaſed with the ſong, which the Doctor has publiſhed in *ſcore*, and which we underſtand was deſigned to have been ſung by the Miller on the bridge; but, on account of the unfavourableneſs

vourableneſs of the *ſituation*, was unfortunately obliged to be omitted in the repreſentation. The uncommon ſucceſs of this ingenious enterprize will ſoon, we hope, induce the author and compoſer to favour the town with another treat of the ſame kind.

A Houſe to be Sold. A Muſical Entertainment, in two acts, written by James Cobb, Eſq. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Overture and Muſic compoſed and compiled by Michael Kelly. 8s.

The muſic of this, generally conſidered, poſſeſſes conſiderable merit. The ſelections are made with judgment, and the original airs are in ſome inſtances highly agreeable. With the duett, "Tell me whither lies my Way;" the ſongs "Pleaſure in varied Meaſures;" and, "The ſweet Lark with his Song" we are particularly pleaſed. The Overture, though it certainly exhibits no very original feature, contains ſome paſſages that give it a claim to our ſeparate notice. The introductory movement uſhers in the ſucceeding ſtrain with good effect; and the employment given to the bugle horn, in the announcement of the ſubject, is well judged. The ſelected part of the muſic is French, and ſerves as a creditable ſpecimen of the ſcience of compoſition in Paris.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute. Compoſed and Dedicated to Miſs Bigland. by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq. 7s. 6d.

Theſe ſonatas are written in Mr. Mazzinghi's uſual ſtyle of excellence. The paſſages are in general novel and ſtriking, and ſo diſpoſed for the finger as to greatly promote its improvement. The ſeveral movements are contraſted with ſuch judgment and ability as to conſiderably heighten the general effect; and the accompaniment, which is printed ſeparately, exhibits all that ſkill and good management for which we have ſo often given this ingenious compoſer our full credit. We can, with perfect juſtice, recommend this work to the notice of all practitioners on the piano-forte.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by J. H. Butler. 2s. 6d.

This ſonata is conceived in a florid ſtyle, and poſſeſſes that kind of execution which cannot fail to be ſerviceable to the piano-forte practitioner. It contains three movements, and the ſecond, which is written in "imitation of the Scotch," is elegantly expreſſive. The ſubject of the concluding *rondo*, though not very ſtriking in itſelf, is worked with conſiderable addreſs; and the whole forms a highly reſpectable production.

The Choice of Neptune, a favourite National Song, ſung by Mr. Incledon. Compoſed by Theodore Smith, Eſq. 1s.

The melody of this ſong opens in *common time*; and, after ten bars, breaks into three-fourths. The ſtyle of the whole is highly analagous to the ſubject of the words, and moſt of the ideas are not only new, but natural and connected: the concluding paſſage is particularly bold and appropriate, and is repeated in chorus with admirable effect.

A new Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with or without the Additional Keys, and an Accompaniment for a Violin, ad libitum. *Compoſed and Dedicated to Miſs Gretton, by Thomas Powell.* 3s.

The variety and taſte Mr. Powell has diſplayed in this ſonata is creditable to his abilities, in piano-forte compoſition. The paſſages, though they do not, perhaps, always ſpring immediately out of each other, are conceived with freedom, flow with eaſe, and, in general, lay well for the band. Of the three movements, of which the piece conſiſts, we are beſt pleaſed with the laſt; though we muſt allow much merit to the ſecond, the ſubject of which is graceful and engaging. The violin accompaniment is printed ſeparately. It beſpeaks a knowledge of the inſtrument, and a mind not unverſed in the grand art of *effect*.

Love and Folly, a favourite Song. Compoſed by S. Weſley, Eſq. 1s.

We are much delighted with this pretty ſportful effort of the imagination. The character is ſtrong and attractive, and an unaffected novelty prevails throughout the melody. We hope the ſale of ſo pleaſing a ſpecimen of Mr. Weſley's taſte in this province of compoſition will encourage him to bring forward many ſimilar productions.

The Favourite Overture to the Grand Serious Pantomime of Loca; or, the Belle Sauvage. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Ruſſell. 1s.

Mr. Ruſſell has diſplayed conſiderable ability in this overture. The introductory movement is ably conſtructed, and the "Indian March," by which it is ſucceeded, is appropriate and characteriſtic. The reſumption of the theme in the *major*

is

is well judged, and produces an effect highly advantageous to the compoſition.

The Witches. A Glee for Three Voices. Sung at the Ladies' Concerts, the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, &c. &c. The Words ſelected from the firſt Scene of Macbeth, and ſet to Muſic by M. P. King.

Mr. King has exhibited a reſpectable degree of ſcience in this glee; but, at the ſame time, we muſt in candour ſay, we trace a want of that *adroitneſs* in the diſpoſition of the *facts*, which, perhaps, can only reſult from long habit and experience. The baſs paſſage at "When the hurly burly's done" is boldly and characteriſtically conceived; and its repetition, terminating in the flat ſeventh of the key, is maſterly and judicious: nor, indeed, are we leſs pleaſed with the little ſpecimen of *imitation*, when the time changes to *tempo giuſto*, nor with that where the upper and under parts break in upon the tenor in the laſt page.

"The poor little Child of a Tar." A much admired Ballad. The Words written by Thomas George Ingall. The Muſic compoſed by an Amateur. 1s.

We do not find, in this little production, as far as reſpects the muſic, any particular claims to our commendation. The melody is inſipid, common-place, and void of expreſſion; and the baſs awkward and inartificial. Theſe material defects, however, as we conceive, are more the reſult of inexperience than abſolute deſtitution of genius; and we would by no means diſcourage the compoſer from future efforts in this caſt of vocal muſic.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
RHEUMATISMUS - -	36
Catarrhus et Tuſſis - -	47
Typhus * - - - -	5
Hypochondriaſis - -	9
Hyſteria - - -	15
Scarlatina - - -	18
Dyſpnœa - - -	13
Aſthenia - - -	29
Hæmoptyſis - - -	5
Dyſenteria - - -	6
Cholera - - -	13
Amenorrhœa - - -	29
Menorrhagia - - -	17
Leucorrhœa - - -	12
Epilepſia - - -	10
Aſcites et Anaſarca - -	22
Angina - - - -	5
Paralyſis - - -	13
Morbi Cutanei - - -	33
Morbi Infantiles - -	45

Rheumatiſm and catarrh are, as it is uſual at this period of the year, the predominating diſorders, and, in conſequence of the exterior circumſtances of the poor, are more particularly ſo in that claſs of ſociety. The poor want, at leaſt, in this metropolis, nearly every thing that is neceſſary to ſupport them under, or to guard them againſt, the almoſt unprecedented viciſſitudes of the preſent ſeaſon*.

* See Meteorol. Reports—Monthly Mag.

Rheumatiſm, eſpecially that which attacks the impoveriſhed conſtitution of the miſerable labourer and mechanic, as it, for the moſt part, ariſes from deficient ſtrength, is, in a large proportion of caſes, not likely to be cured by *bleeding*, or any of the other debilitating remedies. Theſe muſt have a tendency to aggravate the morbid irritability of the frame, and, by this means, not only to increaſe the ſuſceptibility of pain, but likewiſe to produce a chronic continuance of the diſeaſe, a ſtate which is found to be much more obſtinate in its reſiſtance to medical treatment, than the acute paroxyſms of the diſorder.

Bark, ſteel, wine, opium, nouriſhing diet, and flannel, are, beyond all queſtion, the moſt effectual, and perhaps the only, remedies, in the generality of rheumatic affections; at leaſt, when they occur in that rank of patients to which the attention of the Reporter has, by his official ſituation, been more permanently and eſpecially directed.

The fact is, that inflammatory diſeaſes are almoſt become *obſolete*. The bold and energetic practice of Sydenham, which, at his time, was, perhaps, wiſe and judicious, cannot be followed, at the preſent moment, and in the exiſting ſtate and habits of ſociety, without

without producing conſequences the moſt deleterious and deſtructive.

That ſacred reverence for the blood, the vital fluid of the human frame, which has been inculcated by the dictates of ancient and holy writ, and ſanctioned by the fatal reſults of modern medical experience, is as yet not ſufficiently attended to, in the ordinary treatment of diſeaſes. J. REID.

Eaſt-ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

AINSWORTH, James, New Sleaford, mercer. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court
Alpin, Oliver, Banbury, ſcrivener. (Meyrick, Red Lion ſquare
Andrus, John, Abergavenny, ironmonger. (James, New inn
Baxter John, late of Bombay, now of the Middle Temple, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Burbage, Samuel Fenny, Stratford, innholder. (Giles, Shire lane
Broadbent, John, Moſley, Lancaſter, broker. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Blogg, Wm. Pall Mall, architect, auctioneer, &c. (Mayo and Pearce, Cloak lane
Bentfield, Bacon, Yarmouth, liquor-merchant. (Wilſon and Broad, Union ſtreet, Southwark
Barns, John, Rochford, dealer. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Bowman, John, Water lane, brandy-merchant. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars
Bird, Joſeph, Hounſditch, hatter. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane
Bartlet, John, Frome Selwood, baker. (Rotton, Frome
Bowman, John, John Garford, and Thomas Bowman, Poplar and Limehouſe
Cook, Benjamin, North Audley ſtreet, baker. (Senior, Charles ſtreet, Covent garden
Corbet, Hugh Woodney, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple
Crook, Thomas Obediah, Weybridge, timber-merchant. Ruſſen, Crown court, Alderſgate ſtreet
Carr, Geo. junior, Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Smith, Hatton garden
Clarke, William, late of Jamaica, now of Arundel ſtreet, Strand, merchant. (Shaws, Tudor ſtreet
Calver, Francis, Cleveland ſtreet, Pancras, ſtable-keeper. (Trickey, Queen Anne ſtreet
Durand, John Nicolas, Millman ſtreet, merchant. (Burdon, Andrews court, Holborn
Dunsford, Martin, Tiverton, merchant. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn
Davis, Wm. jun. Bedworth, ſilkman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Eldridge, Thomas, Old ſtreet, victualler. (
Flower, Thos. and John Cooper, Whitechapel, umbrella-makers. (Collins, Spital ſquare
Fearhead, Elizabeth, Tunſtal, grocer. (Wood, Woodbridge
Fleming, George, Leyland, muſlin-manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Frankland, Francis, Cheapſide, warehouſeman. (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
Gibbs, John, Wrotham, corn-chandler. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's inn
Henderſon, David, jun. Bernard ſtreet, Ruſſel ſquare, merchant. (Chippendale, Temple
Holloway, John Peter, St. Swithin's lane, wine, ſpirit, and beer-merchant. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars
Hill, James, Newgate ſtreet, linen-draper. (Alderſon, North ſtreet, City road
Holloway, John Peter, and Michael Curtis, London, merchants. (Marſon, Newington, Surrey
Humfrys, Wm. ſenior and junior, Old Fiſh ſtreet, grocers.
Johnſton, Wm. Glin, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, Hatton court, Threadneedle ſtreet
James, John, ſenior, Nottingham, cotton-ſpinner. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Jones, John, Princes ſtreet, Spitalfields, agent and underwriter. (Fowell, Eſſex ſtreet
Ketland, James, New City Chambers, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant. (Taylor, Gray's inn
Lewis, Timothy, Newport, Monmouth, coal-merchant. (Rigby, New City Chambers
Lunc, Wm. Virginia ſtreet, builder. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row
Lewis, John, Mancheſter, joiner. (Kay and Renſhaw, Mancheſter
Morris, John, Shaddockhurſt, horſe-dealer. (Manley and Lowes, Temple
Maſon, Iſaac, Deptford bridge, upholder. (Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's inn
Newman, Samuel, Finſbury ſquare, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet
Neave, Thos. and Moſes, Bickton, Fordingbridge, millers, &c. (Harbin and Hooper, Ringwood
Nowell, Nicholas, Fleet ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Smith and Tilſon, St. Paul's Church yard
Payne, Joſeph, Birmingham, upholder. (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Pragnell, John, Whitecroſs ſtreet, ſmith and tool-maker. (Croſs, King ſtreet, Southwark
Parſons, Wm. Ringſwood, cornfactor. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Phillips, James, Totnes, ſhopkeeper. (Alexander, Bedford row
Probert, James, Leadenhall ſtreet, victualler. (Morgan, Bedford row
Ryle, John, Newcaſtle, linen-draper. (Hall, Carey ſtreet
Rider, Thomas, Popham lane, Southampton, innholder. (Williams, Curſitor ſtreet
Rogers, Iſaac, Dover, hoyman. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Roberts, James, Aſhford, ſilverſmith. (Debary and Copt, Temple
Richardſon, Richard Jacob, London ſtreet, merchant, &c. (Jackſon, Walbrook
Sims, Joſeph, Honeycombe and Waſhanger, yeoman. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Stanley, John, Fleet market, brandy-merchant. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething lane
Sealey, Richard, Bruntcliffe, ſpirit-merchant. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Suart, Hugh. Knuzden Brook, whitſter (Boardman, Bolton
Stapleton, Thomas, Sheerneſs, ſhopkeeper. (Townſend and Ruſſell, High ſtreet, Borough
Tenniſwood, Joſeph, Brampton, Cumberland, linen-draper. (Hodgſon, Clement's inn
Torrane, George, Jermyn ſtreet, merchant. (Lloyd, Clifford's inn
Taylor, Wm. Harwich, ſhip-builder. (Portal, Symond's inn
Tremlett, John, Exeter, draper. (Darke, Princes ſtreet, Bedford row
Taylor, John, Worceſter, draper. (Willis, J. and R. Warnford court
Tunneciiffe, Ralph, Long Stratton, draper. (Brook, Wakefield
Tarn, Wm. Biſhop Wearmouth, painter and glazier. (Atcheſon, Ely place
Whitby John, Cheſter, corn-factor. (Huxley, Temple
Wigſtead, William, Charing croſs, ſtationer. (Allen, Carliſle ſtreet
Wigzel, Thomas, Bowling green lane, carpenter. (Griffiths, King's Bench Walk, Temple
Warwick, Wm. Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, jeweller. Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row
Williams, Thomas, and Mary Field, Alderſgate ſtreet, packers. (Hurle, Cloak lane
White, John, Old Broad ſtreet, merchant. (Collins, Spital ſquare
Younghusband, Wm. Colcheſter, draper. (Willis, J. and R. Warnford court

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Angus, Joſeph, Strand, carver and gilder, Jan. 22
Ayton, Jabez, Charing Croſs, warehouſeman, Jan. 25
Bodenham, Wm. Shrewsbury, mercer, Dec. 29
Bolton, Geo. Witney, brandy-merchant, Dec. 20
Burford, Rich. Finsbury ſquare, factor, Dec. 18
Beresford, Rich. Alfreton, hoſier, Dec. 22
Bakewell, Foh. Briuges ſtreet, Covent garden, coffee-houſe keeper, Dec. 21
Biddulph, John, Stafford, cordwainer, Jan. 13
Bevington, Samuel, Cracechurch ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 22
Barker, Jonathan, Thames ſtreet, grocer, Jan. 28
Bradley, Samuel, the younger, Leiceſter, grocer, Jan. 3
Bolingbroke, James Bernard, and Mary Bolingbroke, Norwich, woollen-drapers, Feb. 28
Brasbridge, Joſeph, Fleet ſtreet, ſilverſmith, Jan. 22
Betton, John, Birmingham, factor, Jan. 5
Bourk, Michael, Rutemary lane, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 15
Burman, James, Huddersfield, grocer, Jan. 15
Criſp, Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, clothier, Jan. 15
Clifton, Thomas, Deretend, Birmingham, tallow-chandler, Dec. 17
Calvert, Samuel, Liverpool, innkeeper, Jan. 13
Cowley, John, and Francis Field, Mark-lane, factors, Jan. 18
Cameron, Daniel, Alderſgate ſtreet, jeweller, Jan. 29
Cattle, Robert, Abingdon, coal-dealer, Jan. 11
Dennis, Bertrand, St. Andrew's hill, Doctors' Commons, wine-merchant, Dec. 27

Dale,

Bulau, Arnaud, Soho ſquare, bookſeller, Jan. 18
Dawſon, James, Liverpool, maſter mariner, Dec. 18
Davies, John, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 5
Duffy, George, Liverpool, woollen-draper, Jan. 25
Ewings, William, and William James, Birmingham, compoſition-ornament manufactory, Jan. 4
Eyre, Benjamin, Hodgſon, Atkinſon, and William Walton, Tokenhouſe yard, merchants, Jan. 22
Eyre, Benjamin, Hodgſon, Atkinſon, and William Walton, Tokenhouſe yard, merchants, a final dividend of the ſeparate eſtate of Benjamin Mills, Jan. 22
Ford, Wm. St. Thomas Apoſtle, Devon, timber-merchant, Dec. 24
Fiſher, John William, Ruſholme, Manchester, and John Mangnall, of Bolton, merchants, Jan 24
Fiſher, John William, Manchester, and John Mangnall, of Bolton, merchants, to make a ſecond and final dividend of the ſeparate effects of John Wm. Fiſher, Jan. 24
Fiſher, John William Ruſholme, Manchester, and John Mangnall, of Bolton, to make a firſt and final dividend of the ſeparate effects of John Mangnall
Green, Samuel, Henry Green, and John Wright Killingley, Nuttingham, merchants, Dec. 21
Green, Wm. Swanſea, cheeſemonger, Jan. 20
Gulliver, Henry Saint, Richmond, ſtable-keeper, Jan. 8
Guyer, Rich. Gracechurch ſtreet, hatter, Jan. 25
Hunt, Alexander, Stockport, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 23
Hedley, Jeremiah, Lower Shadwell, Dec. 4
Holland, Thomas, (partner with Benj. Mills) Bedfordbury, woollen-draper, Jan. 22
Hiſcocks, James, of Frome Selwood, clothier, Jan 24
Holmes, Edward, and William Hall, Crosby ſquare, merchants, Jan 17
Jones, Wm. Wolverhampton, brewer, Jan. 4
Ireland, Wm. Nathaniel Calvert, James Ovefend, and Caney Tomlinſon, Lancaſter, merchants, final of the ſeparate eſtate of Wm. Ireland, Jan. 5
Jones, Lewis, Colonade, Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare, builder and carpenter, Jan. 4
Jowett, James, Rhodes green, Rothwell, York, coal-miner, &c. Jan 1
Kirk, Matthias, Manchester, and John William Fiſher, Ruſholme, merchants, Jan. 24
Lawſon, James, Montagne ſtreet, Spitalfields, Dec. 14
Lonſdale, Nath. and Thomſon, Thomas, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, woollen-drapers, Dec. 21
Lathbrooke, Wm. Southampton buildings, wine-merchant, Jan. 14
Linſey, Thomas, late of Stipping, near Blackburn, grocer, Dec. 16
Lucas, Nath. and Charles Betke, Pancras lane, merchants, March 1
Lucas, Nath. and Charles Betke, Pancras lane, merchants, of the ſeparate eſtate of Charles Betke, March 1
Meycock, James, Broad ſtreet, St. Giles's, May 21, 1802
Maitland, David, New Bridge ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 8, 1803
Martindale, John, St. James's ſtreet, Weſtminſter, wine-merchant, Nov. 29
Mickleſon, Thos. Lynn, taylor and woollen-draper, Jan. 4
Moxton, Sanſon, Witney, blanket-weaver, Dec. 30
Maſkery, Wm. Lane End, Stafford, mercer, Jan. 11
Mac Knight, Samuel, the younger, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 5
Marriot, John, Uxbridge, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 15
Nevett, Thos. Long Acre, coachmaker, Jan 14
Needham, Betty, Doncaſter, ſacking-manufacturer, Dec. 21
Norton, John, Drury lane, victualler, Dec. 18
Newton, John, Manchester, check-manufacturer, Jan. 4
Oneil, Thos. Albion ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 14
Phelps, Rob. Plymouth Dock, hatter, Jan. 11
Parry, John, New Bond ſtreet, woollen-draper, December, 20, 1802
Pierſon, Geo. Cockermouth, woollen-manufacturer, Dec. 21
Parry, John, New Bond ſtreet, woollen-draper, Dec. 29
Pullen, Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal-merchants, Jan. 12
Rogers, James, Blake, Richard, and John Purnell, Briſtol, inſurance-brokers, Dec. 20
Riding, James, Runcorn, merchant, Dec. 16
Rickets, John, Briſtol, toy-maker, Dec. 13
Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine-merchant, Feb. 15
Riley, George, Old Bailey, printer, Jan. 28
Roberts, John, Shrewsbury, linen-draper, Dec. 29
Reid, Wm. and Peter Mac Donald, Whitecroſs alley, Moorfields, handkerchief-manufacturers, Jan. 25
Ralfe, Thomas, and John Gauntlett, Leadenhall ſtreet, merchants, Jan. 22
Ricketts, John, Briſtol, toy-maker, Jan. 1
Spender, Wm. Birmingham, grocer, Jan. 7
Sehmoll, Frederic Charles, Briſtol, merchant, Dec. 15
Smith, Edward, Birmingham, hatter, Dec. 15
Serres, John Thomas, Wimpole ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, Dec. 3
Sanders, Edw. Hambledon, blanket-manufacturer, Jan. 8
Schoheld, Rich. Great Portland ſtreet, upholder, Jan. 8
Thy, Thos. Penryn, linen-draper, Jan. 8
Turner, John, Manchester, dealer and chapman, Jan. 8
Weſt, John, and Thomas Davies, New Bond ſtreet, ſilverſmiths, Jan. 15, 1803
Wrigg, Wm. Manchester, liquor-merchant, Dec. 22
Webb, John, Coventry, dyer, Dec 21
Wilmot, Holman, Briſtol, druggiſt, Jan. 20
Wright, Thomas, Eaſington, Bucks, coach-maſter, Jan. 22
Wild, Thomas, of Hulme, in the pariſh of Manchester, brewer, Jan. 4
Young, Thomas, Ripon, grocer, Jan. 8

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In December, 1802.

FRANCE.

THE interior of this country has, ſince the date of our laſt publication, afforded but little which can excite the attention of the politician. The deſigns of Bonaparte we ſuſpect are diſproportioned to his means, and in graſping at too much he will probably loſe what he might poſſeſs with ſafety. The finances of France we have reaſon to believe are in a deplorable ſituation, and more taxes the country cannot bear without more commerce. The commerce is ruined, and to revive it would require a government in which the people could place confidence. It is extraordinary that the ſagacity of Bonaparte ſhould not have diſcovered, that in his proceeding relative to the banks, he was deſtroying public credit, without which commerce cannot be ſupported; and that he was exactly treading in the ſteps which brought the old government to deſtruction. The manner in which the laws are adminiſtered (we muſt again repeat) is ſapping the very foundations of property, as well as of ſocial order; ſince without a good ſyſtem of juriſprudence there is neither ſecurity in property, nor a motive to exertion in the acquiſition of it.

We recollect an abſurd ſpeech made in our own Houſe of Commons by a man of more genius than judgment—"If we cannot make the people dumb we muſt make the ſoldiers deaf." Upon a ſimilar principle the Chief Conſul ſeems to have proceeded in prohibiting the publications of this country. Becauſe WE have the honor to be included in the prohibition we do not ſpeak. But it is a notorious fact, that the government which fears the voice of truth muſt be both weak and wicked. The adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, though not an incorrupt, was yet an able, adminiſtration. He ſeldom proſecuted, but always anſwered, a libel. He had in his pay men equally able, and more prompt than his aſſailants; and the means which government poſſeſſes of circulating information are infinitely ſuperior to any that can be employed by oppoſition. In anſwering therefore the attacks made upon him, he imparted an air of fairneſs and candour

candour to his proceedings, which gave them a popularity they could not have had, if he had ſatisfied himſelf with ſilencing his opponents only by force. The meaſure is alſo a weak one, and calculated only to produce a ſmile of contempt. "Make the people deaf!"—Impoſſible! knowledge is too much diffuſed, and there are too many ways open to the ſpread of intelligence of every kind. It is even more prepoſterous than in a country where the government has been long ſettled. The French people have been debauched by a liberty which has extended to licentiouſneſs and anarchy, and is it likely they will ſubmit at once to a contrary extreme? The French are alſo a people of intrigue, and is it probable that no conſpiracy will exiſt among them? Hiſtory warrants the aſſertion, that the more oppreſſive the government, the more numerous will be the plots againſt it.

Another inſtance moſt powerfully evinces the wretched policy of the firſt Conſul. It ought to have been the ſtrenuous exertion of Bonaparte to reduce, inſtead of augment, the military eſtabliſhment. What he has moſt to fear is the re-action of the army. Peaceful citizens, men with little bond of union among themſelves, are with difficulty organized to revolutionary movements. This the Chief Conſul has not foreſeen, and he has increaſed the diſcontents of the people by an attempt to augment the army by the oppreſſive ſyſtem of conſcriptions. In a word, ſo unpromiſing are the reſources, and ſo radically impolitic is the government of France at preſent, that we ſhall not be ſurpriſed at any intelligence that may be received from it. Another ſubject which will not contribute to remove the diſcontents of the French people in the news from

THE WEST INDIES.

An attempt has been made in the paper which is under the controul of the French government to palliate the diſaſters of St. Domingo. We have reaſon to believe, however, that our accounts have not been exaggerated. It is indeed ridiculous to fancy that ſo large a body as the Negroes in that iſland, with arms in their hands, can be reduced to order by two or three thouſand Europeans. The accounts received through the medium of the Britiſh iſlands confirm all that we have previouſly ſtated: they add that Madame Leclerc, wife of the General, and ſiſter to the Chief Conſul of France, has fallen into the hands of the inſurgents; that the latter have been joined by ſuch of the Blacks as the French had conciliated, and taken under their protection; and ſome accounts even go ſo far as to ſay, that Leclerc and the ſhattered remains of his army had actually reimbarked for Europe.

TURKEY.

Among the political inconſiſtencies of the preſent day we have to remark the extraordinary conduct of the Sublime Porte towards this country. It is extraordinary in a high degree, after the obligations conferred by Great Britain upon that empire, that an application for the ſame privileges to Britiſh ſubjects on the Black ſea, as have been conceded to France ſhould have been treated with neglect. The diſputes that have unfortunately taken place in Egypt may poſſibly be the ultimate cauſe of this coolneſs. But whatever it may be, it is confidently ſaid that Lord Elgin is recalled from the office of Ambaſſador, and, in proportion as the Britiſh influence declines, that of France is ſuppoſed to predominate in this verſatile court.

On the 26th of October, the city of Conſtantinople was materially injured by a violent earthquake. The firſt reports of the damages, it appears, were exaggerated; the greater part of the houſes, however, in the vicinity of the Seraglio, and the houſes and moſques in the ſuburbs of Galata, were deſtroyed. The Seraglio itſelf was ſhaken and conſiderably damaged. The Grand Signor, and an immenſe multitude of people took refuge in the moſque of St. Sophia, from a ſuperſtitious opinion that it is indeſtructible. The ſhocks continued for more than thirty minutes, and followed each other with great rapidity.

SWITZERLAND.

The whole of this republic does not as yet appear to be ſubjected to the views of France. The Griſons are ſtill in a ſtate of inſurrection, and General Serras has entered that country at the head of a body of French troops. The Frickthall is not yet quiet, though it has nominated two deputies to the conſulta at Paris. In the mean time, the Helvetic deputies have had ſeveral conferences with the commiſſioners appointed by Bonaparte. The French papers intimate ſome vague charges reſpecting the interference of Great Britain, and the miſſion of Mr. Moore to that country. Mr. Moore is ſaid to be ſtill reſiding at Conſtance, ſurrounded by the diſſaffected Swiſs who have reſorted thither. We cannot however think it probable, after the anſwer which the Swiſs patriots received through the me-

dium of Auſtria, that our preſent miniſters have contributed to the fomenting of an inſurrection, which they had no intention to ſupport. Still leſs probable is it, that in the preſent ſtate of things, when ſo little is to be effected by force, and when the only opportunity of acting with energy has been ſuffered to paſs by without any advantage, they would encourage an oppoſition, the failure of which muſt infallibly bring embarraſsment and diſgrace upon themſelves.

GERMANY.

The long diſputed affair of the indemnities does not appear to be as yet completely adjuſted, or at leaſt the details have not been made public. The Grand Duke of Tuſcany, it is reported, is ſtill to receive ſome additional compenſation; and we may conjecture from a ſpeech of the Britiſh miniſter, that even the Statholder is not deſtitute of further expectations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The cloud of myſtery which hung over the relations of this country with foreign powers has been, in ſome meaſure, diſſipated hy the debates of the Imperial Parliament. It was opened by his Majeſty in perſon on the 23d of November. The ſpeech from the throne was guarded and cautious, with reſpect to foreign affairs, neither calculated to provoke war, nor yet to give a decided aſſurance of peace. It commenced with a diſplay of the internal proſperity of the country, and expreſſions of gratitude to the Divine Providence for the produce of an abundant harveſt. His Majeſty profeſſes that his ſincere wiſh is to preſerve peace, but adds that he "cannot be indifferent to any material change in the ſtate of Europe;" and therefore is perſuaded that parliament will agree with him in thinking it incumbent on them to adopt thoſe means of ſecurity which are beſt calculated to preſerve peace. He congratulates the Commons on the proſpect that the various branches of the public ſervice may be provided for without any conſiderable addition to the burthens of the people. The ſpeech concludes with remarking the important benefits which have enſued from the union, and recommending to the care of the Parliament the intereſts of commerce, &c.

The addreſs was moved in the Houſe of Lords by Lord Arden, and ſeconded by Lord Nelſon. The Marquis of Abercorn, and the Earl of Carliſle both cenſured miniſters as well on account of the peace, as for their conduct ſince that event. The addreſs however paſſed without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Commons the addreſs was moved by an Iriſh Member, Mr. Trench, and the motion was ſeconded by Mr. Curzon. Some objections were raiſed againſt adminiſtration by Mr. Cartwright, Sir J. Wrotteſley, and others, but they were of a general nature, and contained no ſpecific charge.

Mr. Fox, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, took a moſt luminous view of the ſtate of European politics, and evinced that his late viſit to France had not been confined to the inſpection of papers, but had extended to men; and that he had viewed that country with the eye of a ſtateſman. It is no inconſiderable ſatisfaction to us to find the ſentiments of that great man exactly correſponding with our own as expreſſed in ſome of our late numbers. The chief object of his ſpeech was to prove, that, ſhould a war be ever neceſſary to check the ambition of France, *this* at leaſt *was not the time*. At preſent he wiſhed to ſee nothing but a war,—a rivalſhip—of commerce, manufactures, and ingenuity, in all which our ſuperiority could not be doubted. He lamented the aggrandizement of France, but repeated his own ſtrong aſſertion, "that France had been made great by the war, and not by the peace." He exhorted miniſters to adhere ſtrictly to the terms of the peace, and whatever might be the intentions of the enemy, to be careful that good faith on our part ſhould be moſt ſtrictly preſerved; and cautioned parliament to beware how they ſuffered the blood of the people to flow, to gratify the ambition of ſome men, or fill the coffers of others.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his uſual frankneſs, ſtated, that he was not ignorant more than other men of the aggrandizement of France, and of its increaſing power; but it muſt be ſomething more than the arguments which he had heard that night that ſhould induce him to think that war *now* would tend to reduce them. War was a certain evil, peace a certain good. He acknowledged his intention of keeping up a large peace eſtabliſhment; and drew a very conſolatory picture of the flouriſhing ſtate of the revenue and commerce of the kingdom.

On the bringing up of the report, Mr. Wilberforce added his ſuffrage, and exerted his eloquence, in favour of the continuance of peace; he contended that the country was earneſt for it, and ſhould miniſters plunge again into hoſtilities they would merit its execration. Gen. Maitland, Sir Francis Burdett, and ſeveral other members of the Whig party, urged the

the ſame argument. Lord Temple profeſſed himſelf friendly to peace, but was deſirous the preſent adminiſtration ſhould be diſmiſſed, in order that their places might be occupied by his friends. On this declaration a very ſevere comment was made by Mr. Fox, and the ridicule of the Houſe was very powerfully excited againſt the noble orator.

On the 1ſt of December, the Secretary at War preſented the army eſtimates. On the ſame day, Sir Philip Stephens moved, that 50,000 men ſhould be granted for the ſea ſervice for the year 1803, including 12,000 marines, which was for the preſent agreed to, the report brought up, and ordered to be taken into conſideration the following day.

On the 2d, the report of the Committee of Supply being read a firſt time, on the firſt reſolution being put, relative to the employment of 50,000 ſeamen, Mr. Thomas Grenville wiſhed to be informed, why Miniſters, if in June laſt they conceived 30,000 ſeamen a ſufficient peace eſtabliſhment, ſhould now require 50,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that if gentlemen looked at the ſituation of Europe and this country, it would be obvious that a large eſtabliſhment was neceſſary. He compared the Britiſh naval force with that of France and Spain, and ſhewed that we were greatly ſuperior. At the cloſe of the war, the whole combined force of all the powers at war with us amounted to only 123 ſail of the line; at the ſame period the force of Great Britain was 192 ſail of the line, 129 frigates, 200 ſloops, and ſmall veſſels of force to the amount of 723.

On the following day the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that, towards raiſing the ſupply of the year, five millions ſhould be raiſed by loan on exchequer bills. This he explained to be in order to fill up a chaſm made by taking thoſe charged in 1801 out of circulation. By this meaſure he would reduce the exchequer bills outſtanding to fourteen millions, and ſave to the public 800,000l. The motion was agreed to without a diviſion. This meaſure was followed, on the 6th, by a ſimilar motion with reſpect to the navy bills. Its object was to take out of the market a certain claſs of thoſe bills, which at preſent bear an intereſt of 8½d, and to re-iſſue them at 6d; by which a ſaving would accrue to the public of 90,000l. per annum.

On the 8th of December, the Secretary at War roſe to move the military eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year. He obſerved, that while every method conſiſtent with honour ſhould be employed for the preſervation of peace, ſtill the country ſhould be prepared to reſiſt any act of aggreſſion. He then noticed the immenſe military eſtabliſhment ſtill kept up in France, amounting, in the whole, to not leſs than 427,910 men; and concluded with propoſing, for the preſent eſtabliſhment of this country, a force amounting to 128,999 men, including 17,000 cavalry, ſix regiments of colour in the Weſt Indies, amounting to 4,158 men, and the foreign corps of Swiſs, &c. eſtimated at 5,530. The total expence he ſtated at four millions.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Wynne oppoſed ſo large an eſtabliſhment, as both unprecedented and unconſtitutional.

Lord Temple approved a large eſtabliſhment, as he aſſerted "the ultimate object of France was the total overthrow and deſtruction of this kingdom." But he deprecated the truſting ſo large a ſupply in the hands of the preſent miniſters. "He approved of the meaſure, but diſapproved of the men." He ſhould be told that he wiſhed miniſters out of their places, but was that any new diſcovery? He confeſſed that he did ſo; and the reaſon was, that Mr. Pitt might be reinſtated.

Mr. Sheridan defended miniſters in a moſt able ſpeech. He ſtated however that he was not one of thoſe, who thought that the character of Bonaparte ought not to be mentioned with frankneſs in that Houſe. He ſpoke in terms of indignation of his conduct towards Swiſſerland, Louiſiana, and St. Domingo. He had ſaid, in fact, though not in words, to the people of France,—"You ſhall be maſters of the world, provided you will be content to be my ſlaves." This was the object of his prayer, to whatever Deity he addreſſed himſelf, whether to Mahomet, Jupiter, or the Goddeſs of Reaſon. He was miſtaken however, in his opinion of the people of England. He might make and caſhier a king of Etruria. He might place Italy in a go-cart, like a ricketty child.—But he could not impoſe on the people of this country.—He could not, like Lord Peter, place ſtale cruſts before them, and perſuade them they were good mutton. During this part of his ſpeech, Mr. Sheridan having received conſiderable applauſe from what he called the *war* party, he obſerved this was the laſt huzza he ſhould hear from

that quarter. He deprecated war. He next noticed the conduct of that party, who confeſſed that they would not go to war for Italy or Swiſſerland, but that they wiſhed for the places of the preſent miniſters. Like the old courtiers they ſeemed to quarrel with the preſent miniſter for the cut of his beard. The head of the war party in the Houſe (Mr. Windham) had avowedly proſecuted the war for the extermination of Jacobiniſm; the power of France was indeed augmented, but ſtill the object of that miniſter had been accompliſhed, for the ſpirit of Jacobiniſm was completely extinguiſhed. Bonaparte, like another Hercules, had ſtifled this Antæus in his fraternal embrace—the rights of man were forgotten—the very term equality was obſolete. He lamented that a noble Lord (Hawkeſbury) had intimated ſomething like diſtruſt of our national ſpirit, and could aſcribe it only to the joy univerſally diffuſed by the reſtoration of peace. It was to be remembered that the late war had always been deemed by thoſe who had no intereſt in promoting it, a war of falſe pretences; religion had ſerved for a pretext whilſt the ſugar iſlands formed the real object of hoſtilities. He had, however, no doubt that this country would be ready to repel inſult, even though it had to ſuſtain the force of France unſupported. He was ſorry there ſhould be even a ſhade of difference in his opinions from thoſe of Mr. Fox. At the preſent criſis, when the fate of Switzerland evinced that no nation, not even an ally, was ſacred from the all-devouring ambition of Bonaparte; when every one who had returned from France ſeemed to have obtained emancipation, it was the duty of every one to bear teſtimony to the manly ſentiment of liberty which had been, and would continue to be, the palladium of Britain, had ſhe had to contend with a world in arms.

Mr. Canning after complimenting the eloquence and patriotiſm of the laſt ſpeaker, vindicated Mr. Pitt from the imputation of interference. Mr. Fox ſaid that he feared leſs for our ſafety than our finances—he approved of a limited peace eſtabliſhment, and thought it better that our debt ſhould be reduced twenty-five millions than that our army ſhould be augmented by twenty thouſand men. The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that the peace eſtabliſhment propoſed, was no more than was requiſite to render peace permanent.—The reſolution was agreed to.

On the 10th of December Mr. Addington laid before the Committee of Ways and Means the ſtate of the finances; he called the attention of the Houſe to the produce of the ſinking fund, 4,000,000l. which government could not appropriate to uſe without the authority of parliament—he ſtated, that the taxes which had been laid on to defray the intereſt of the loan of 1802, though calculated at only 3,100,000l. had fallen little ſhort of 4,000,000l. that by the arrangements which had been then made, there was a reduction of the unfunded debt of 18,000,000l. for the current year. The extra expences incurred by the augmentation of our peace eſtabliſhment would produce an exceſs in addition, to the exceſs, of 1000,000l. But he was aſſured that the demands of the preſent year would not exceed the half of the preceding. The following are the particulars of the ſupply:

The Committee had voted 50,000 ſeamen for the ſervice of the year.

Incurring an expence of	£4,500,000
Ordinaries and Extraordinaries	1,218,230
Building of Ships —	901,043
Total of the Navy	£6,619,273
Whole amount of Army Extras	2,000,000
Ordnance — —	6,700,000
Miſcellaneous Services, England and Ireland —	1,000,000
Iriſh Grants — —	336,000
Army — —	5,981,000
Total expence of both Countries	£22,636,273
After deducting the 2-17ths, to be provided for Ireland, there remains for England	£20,703,022

The Chancellor then noticed the pleaſure he would have found in reducing the public expences, but, ſince it was impoſſible to reduce the expenditure, it became the part of wiſdom to augment the revenue—he had however the pleaſing conſideration that no new taxes were now neceſſary, he concluded by an aſſurance that our commerce was undiminiſhed, and our reſources, inſtead of being exhauſted, multiplied, in a degree unequalled at any former period. His reſolutions were moved and agreed to.

On the 13th Capt. Markham moved for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire into and correct the Abuſes practiſed by Prize Agents on the Officers and Seamen of his Majeſty's Navy.

And on the 15th the Secretary at War announced his intention of bringing in a Bill for regulating the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Married.] At St. Martin's in the Fields, J. Collier, eſq. to Miſs Sykes.

Alſo, the Hon. Reg. Cocks, youngeſt ſon of Lord Somers, to Miſs A. Cocks.

A. Maclaurin, eſq. to Miſs M. Maclaurie.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, J. Whitney, eſq. of Hereford, to Miſs Dartnell.

At Hackney, W. Rawdon, eſq. of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Grellet.

At Mary-le-bonne, J. Haring, eſq. to Miſs Hornby, daughter of Governor Hornby.

At Fryern Barnet, Sir William Johnſtone, bart. of Hilton, in Aberdeenſhire, to Miſs M. Bacon.

Captain Jervis, of the 26th regiment, to Miſs Blackwell, niece to the late Biſhop of London.

At Pancras, J. Marſh, eſq. of Saliſbury, to Miſs S. Pakenham.

Died.] Mrs. Kitchiner, widow, of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand.

Miſs Watt, daughter of A. Watt, eſq. of London-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

Mrs. Sumner, relict of Dr. R. Sumner, formerly of Harrow.

Mrs. Armſtrong, mother of the Rev. J. Armſtrong, of St James's Chapel.

Mrs. Rixon, of Great Hermitage-ſtreet.

In Gracechurch-ſtreet, Mr. J. Lightfoot, ſtock-broker.

In Parliament-ſtreet, R. Ayton Lee, eſq. of Ingoldiſthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

Mrs. A. Freeman, of Groſvenor-place, Hyde-park Corner.

At his chambers, in the Temple, in his 84th year, R. Alderſey, eſq. of Alderſey-hall, Cheſhire; a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and commiſſioner of bankrupts.

Mrs. Barber, of Finſbury.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Hoare, widow, of Stoke Newington.

In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, in his 75th year, W. Frazer, eſq. under-ſecretary of ſtate during a period of twenty-four years.

Mrs. Twendall, of New Millman-ſtreet.

At Hertford, C. Townley, eſq.

At Shadwell, T. Dykes, eſq.

Mr. W. Hixon, copper-plate printer, of Bridges-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Thompſon, widow, of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Aged 72, Mr. Caulfield, an eminent muſic-engraver.

J. Horner, eſq. of Bucklerſbury.

At Chelſea, Captain T. Baillie, late clerk, &c. of the ordnance, and formerly lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hoſpital.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Dodd, wife of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, rector of Cowley, Middleſex.

At Enfield, aged 70, Mrs. Complin.

W. Riddle, eſq. of Weſt-ſquare.

Mrs. Armitage, of Kenſington.

Aged 80, J. Sparrow, eſq. fifty-ſix years clerk of the office of ordnance in the Tower.

In Bedford-row, Mrs. A. Brettell, widow of the late Colonel Brettell.

At Acton, in his 80th year, S. Wegg, eſq. ſenior-bencher of Gray's Inn, a vice-preſident of the Royal Society, and juſtice of peace for Middleſex and Eſſex.

Miſs S. Staples, of Fenchurch-buildings.

At his lodgings in Bath, T. Williams, eſq. of Temple-houſe Berks, and M. P. for Great Marlow; his opulence was in part acquired by the ſteady application of a ſhrewd and vigorous mind; and what was thus obtained was employed in the beſt uſes of kindneſs and benevolence. He was one of the firſt founders and firmeſt ſupporters of the Literary Fund Society, and has died, bequeathing a high example of merit and virtue.

At Barham Wood, in Herts, Mr. T. Dunn, ſolicitor, of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Welſh, horſe-dealer, Oxford-ſtreet. While attending the operation of a refined ſpecies of human cruelty to dumb animals, that of nicking a horſe, the animal, not being properly ſecured, and exaſperated beyond bearing with ſmart and pain, kicked Mr. Welſh in the ſtomach, whereby he was thrown to a conſiderable diſtance, and inſtantly killed.

At Stamford-hill, in his 77th year, Mr. Daniel Bell, an eminent coal-merchant, and one of the people called Quakers.

In the prime of life, after a tedious and lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude and reſignation, Mrs Brown, wife of Mr. J. Brown, Herald-painter, of Cannon ſtreet, City. In the exerciſe of the various relative and ſocial duties of life ſhe was equalled by few—ſurpaſſed by none.

At Hendon, of a pulmonary conſumption, Dr. Croſsfield, ſo well-known for his trial as an accomplice in the pretended *pop-gun plot*.

Aged 62, Mr. Sam. Wincott, of Wheeler-ſtreet, Spitalfields; a man, who, from the ſtricteſt integrity and punctuality in the public line, had amaſſed a conſiderable property. The gentlemen of the pariſh have long held their feaſts at the White-horſe tavern, and, by the death of their hoſt, will miſs an excellent caterer both in ſolids and fluids.

Of a long-confirmed aſthma, aged 50, Mr. John Mapples. He was brought up in the office of Mr. John Nichols, as a printer; but being

being of a volatile diſpoſition, and poſſeſſing a conſiderable ſhare of humour, he very early exchanged his ſituation in life for that of an itinerant player, and for many years made no inconſiderable figure in the *Dramatis Perſonæ* of various country theatres, particularly in thoſe characters of old men which are marked with drollery. Ill health compelling him to quit the ſtage, he, for the laſt ſix years, reſumed his original profeſſion in the houſe of his former employer; but, from the ſeverity of his diſorder, was under the neceſſity of paſſing nearly half his time on a ſick bed, where, highly to the honour of humanity, his anguiſh has been alleviated by the kind attention of his fellow-workmen, at the expence of not leſs than 100l. By the ſame benevolent friends, his humble funeral was attended, its moderate charged defrayed, and a ſmall ſurplus beſtowed on a diſtreſſed widow.

The celebrated Emily Spencer, an unfortunate character. The name of this diſtinguiſhed votary of illicit pleaſure has, for theſe laſt twenty years, denoted a perſon of exquiſite beauty. She was of plebeian origin, ſeduced almoſt in her infancy, and, at that early period, conſigned to the care of a famous procureſs in King's Place. There ſhe became the admiration of many perſons of rank, by one of whom ſhe was ſoon taken away, and who gave her a ſplendid eſtabliſhment. At this time, and for ſeveral years afterwards, the beauty of her perſon and countenance was confeſſedly unparalleled, and ſhe was prevailed upon, at different times, to ſit to the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds, when he was delineating on canvaſs an idea of a beautiful angel. After paſſing through thoſe ſcenes of youthful diſſipation and folly—after having been repeatedly transferred from one noble profligate to another, intent only on preſent pleaſure, ſhe became warmly attached to a perſon in an inferior ſtation, and had two children. She was compelled, whether through unkindneſs or inability is not ſaid, to lie-in of her ſecond child in a *workhouſe*, a circumſtance ſo ſhocking to her feelings, who, for ſeveral years, had ſo much the command of perſonal ſplendour, that it conſtantly preyed upon her ſpirits, and induced her to have recourſe to dram-drinking, by which ſhe ſoon became the feeble repreſentative of a beautiful ruin. She again, however, became pregnant, and expired, a few weeks ago, in childbed, at not more than thirty-ſix years of age.

At his houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Samuel Arnold, Muſ. D. a reſpectable ornament of the muſical world. He had been ill for ſome time before his death. His works are ſo numerous and ſo well-known, that hardly any euloglum can be neceſſary on abilities which have been ſo long and ſo juſtly admired. A trifle has often contributed more to ſucceſs than even ſolid learning and extraordinary talents; and Dr. Arnold was firſt diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion by a little air, that at once became popular through the nation. We mean "If 'tis Joy to wound a Lover," a lively and original melody that was immediately warbled by every tongue. Dr. Arnold, however, poſſeſſed ſuch knowledge, taſte, and genius in his art, as muſt have raiſed him high in public eſtimation, in proportion as his powers were developed. After Dr. Arne's great and merited ſucceſs in "Love in a Village," Dr. Arnold entered into an amicable competition with that great compoſer, in "The Maid of the Mill," an opera in which there is much muſic, and which produced him a conſiderable degree of profeſſional repute. The chief muſical pieces that have been brought forward at the Haymarket Theatre, for a long courſe of years, were compoſed by Dr. Arnold; and, being a man of good ſenſe, and well acquainted with life, he was enabled to enter into the ſpirit of an author's meaning. Hence all his compoſitions, in addition to their acknowledged ſcience, taſte, and fancy, have the merit of being peculiarly appropriate to the ſentiments which they are intended to expreſs. A proof of the truth of this may be found in the younger Colman's dramas, all of which, with, we believe, the ſingle exception of "The Iron Cheſt," were compoſed by Dr. Arnold. He was originally under the ſuperintendance of the immortal Handel, and derived a taſte for ſacred muſic from that ſublime compoſer, as is apparent in the Oratorios which Dr. Arnold has given to the world. In theſe Oratorios, there is a grandeur, dignity, and energy not unworthy of a follower of ſo great a maſter. In this reſpect, therefore, the talents of Dr. Arnold appear to rare advantage, for he not only acquitted himſelf with high credit in thoſe ſolemn and auguſt ſubjects which relate to our religious duties, but in thoſe tender, playful, and humorous compoſitions, which belong to the beſt of our public amuſements. The "Maid of the Mill," the "Agreeable Surprize,"—"Incle and Yarico," the "Surrender of Calais," the "Shipwreck," and "Peeping Tom," will continue to delight, as long as harmony continues to charm. In the higher ſtyle of compoſition alſo, his ſucceſs was great; and Dr. Brown's Oratorio of "The Cure of Saul," compoſed about thirty-five years ago, was conſidered to be the beſt production ſince the time of Handel. His "Shunamite Woman," one of his lateſt productions, poſſeſſes all the genius of earlier compoſitions, with that additional ſcience which he had derived from ſtudy and experience. The baſis of his character, in his profeſſion, and in private life, was good ſenſe; and it was this faculty which reſtrained the luxuriance of his imagination, and regulated his compoſitions according to character and ſentiment. He was ſocial and good-humoured, converſant with life, and

and ſtored with anecdotes. There was no narrow-minded jealouſy in his nature towards others, who travelled with him in the ſame road to affluence and fame; and he always paid a liberal tribute to contemporary merit. His admiration of Handel was unbounded; and, notwithſtanding all his profeſſional employments, he brought forward a magnificent edition of the works of that unrivalled compoſer, liberally enriched with beautiful engravings. The Doctor has left a widow, one ſon, and two daughters. The ſon has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by talents in literature and painting. By the death of Dr. Arnold, there are two vacancies in the Chapel Royal, one in the office of organiſt, and the other in that of compoſer.

At his lodgings, in Norton-ſtreet, aged 78, Mr. Samuel Paterſon, the well-known and juſtly-celebrated auctioneer, whoſe talent at cataloguizing was unrivalled; witneſs that famous collection from the Continent, called *Catalogus Univerſalis*; that of Sir Julius Cæſar's MSS. (which he reſcued from deſtruction, after they had actually reached the cheeſemonger's ſhop); the intereſting Catalogues of the Libraries of Weſt, Beauclerk, the Pinelli, Tyſſen, &c. &c. after he had ceaſed to exhibit from his own roſtrum, in Eſſex-houſe, in Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, which gave place to a pulpit of a different complection. He figured laſt as an auctioneer in King-ſtreet, Covent Garden (where his own books are ſoon to be ſold). He was not brought up to any profeſſion; and before or ſoon after he came of age his guardian failed, and he loſt his fortune. Marrying very young, and the love of reading leading him to deal in books, he opened a bookſeller's ſhop in the Strand, where he publiſhed "A Diſſertation on the Original of the Equeſtrian Figure of the George and of the Garter, by Dr. Pettingal, 1753," 4to. The buſineſs of a bookſeller not proving ſucceſsful, he entered upon Eſſex-houſe, and commenced general auctioneer; and, amongſt other articles, he here ſold a valuable allotment of painted glaſs, and a capital collection of books, which he brought home after a tour through Holland and Flanders. He was alſo author of "Coryat Junior, 1767," in three volumes, 12mo. the reſult of that tour; "Joineriana; or, the Book of Scraps," two volumes, 12mo. "The Templar," a weekly paper, publiſhed by Brown, which was ſoon dropped; and "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, applicable to the manifeſt Hardſhips, Uncertainties, and abuſive Practices of the Common Law, 1788," 8vo. He was afterwards appointed librarian to the Marquis of Lanſdown. On November 25, 1790, after an union of near forty-five years, he loſt his wife, Hamilton, a grand-daughter of the noble houſes of Kennedy and Cochran, in North Britain, niece of the late Suſannah, Counteſs of Eglinton, couſin-german to the Earls of Caſſilis and Eglinton, and in near conſanguinity with ſeveral other of the moſt noble families in Scotland. Few men of this country had more bibliographical knowledge; and perhaps we never had a bookſeller, who knew ſo much of the contents of books generally; and he was particularly well acquainted with our Engliſh poets. If, in his employment of taking catalogues, he met with a book he had not ſeen before, which excited his curioſity, or intereſted his feelings, they muſt be gratified, and his attendant might amuſe himſelf as he choſe. The conſequence was, that, on many occaſions, catalogues could be procured only a few hours before the ſale commenced. The immediate cauſe of his death was a hurt in his leg, which happened from ſtumbling in the dark over a ſmall dog-kennel, abſurdly left by his landlady (as maid-ſervants too often leave pails) at the bottom of a ſtair-caſe. The wound turned to a mortification, which ſoon ended fatally.

Mr. Romney.—A partial and unjuſt character having appeared in the newſpapers of the late excellent painter, Mr. Romney, I muſt beg a corner in your obituary, for juſtice to that excellent artiſt. I knew his merits, and as well I know his hiſtory. He was the eldeſt of ſix ſons; his father, a carpenter, of extenſive buſineſs, in that peninſula in the north of Lancaſhire called Furneſs. His father, a man of genius, and excellent character, intended him for his own buſineſs, and he actually worked at it till he was near fifteen years of age. Before this time, he had betrayed a genius for drawing: caricatures of odd neighbours appeared on the barn-doors, ſo like in features and diſpoſition, as to afford laughter and wonder in the ſurrounding villages. This was not all his leiſure amuſement—the wild landſcape iſſued from his chalk; and, in foliage, he joined the tool with his pencil, and carved in a beautiful ſtile the back of an excellent violin of his own making. Theſe effervеſcences were obſerved by a gentleman of taſte in the neighbourhood, and, by his advice, he was put three years apprentice to an itinerant painter, then flouriſhing away at Kendal. He accompanied this genius to York, and was indefatigable in copying every thing that he thought excellent; inſomuch, that in leſs than two years, he ſurpaſſed his maſter ſo much, that his father purchaſed out the reſt of his time, and he returned to Kendal. Being now at liberty to indulge the exuberance of his own fancy, he let it run wild in hiſtory, landſcape, portrait, humour, in all of which ſpecimens are now remaining in that vicinity that would do no diſcredit to the firſt artiſts; for, in order to try the capital, theſe effuſions were diſpoſed of by lottery, and pieces from Triſtram Shandy, King Lear, Drinking, and other pieces, are now collecting by connoiſſeurs. Before he left Kendal, he painted the Death of General Wolfe, a recent and popular ſubject. With this he entered the capital; but being afraid to enter the liſt with veteran

veteran artiſts, this piece was ſmuggled by his friends into the then exhibition, and was, to their aſtoniſhment, ſet down at once for the firſt prize. But when the committee came to ſee a country lad come in to own the picture, they begun to ſuſpect their own judgment—they found the General was dreſſed in ſtockings inſtead of boots; in ſhort, the ſecond prize was adjudged him, though the picture was inſtantly ſold for a large ſum. From this, however, his reputation began to bud—he began to feel his own powers; but he wanted the ſanction of the Italian ſchool: for this advantage he laboured day and night, and "Sunday ſhone no ſabbath day to him!" till his pocket afforded the means: he then croſſed the Alps, and found himſelf among the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, &c. in a ſtate of enthuſiaſm, and fire of emulation, that approached almoſt to madneſs! The admiration he always expreſſed for the works of theſe great maſters never ceaſed till his laſt hour; and the number of copies and ſketches he took from their works, ſhew his taſte for the grand, the ſublime, and the expreſſive. Fraught with theſe rich ideas, he returned to London, opened an elegant painting and ſhew-room: theſe he ſoon began to ornament with the heads and perſons of many of the firſt nobility. But, alas! his fort was character, expreſſion, fancy, deſign; but portraits brought the money—and who expects to figure in a trading country without that ingredient? Chained, therefore, to this mechanical part of the art, he begun, and threw by many hundreds of portraits with indignant impatience, ſolacing himſelf with ſketching at night what an admiring public would not ſuffer him to do by day. Theſe deſigns were numberleſs, before the numbers he deſtroyed; and ſhew that hiſtoric painting was that in which nature deſigned him to excel. The Storm raiſed by Proſpero, in the Shakeſpeare Gallery; Milton dictating the Paradiſe Loſt to his two Daughters; Scenes from Eſchylus; Saint Cecilia; King Lear and his Daughter Cordelia, &c. &c. &c. are among ſome of his hiſtoric ideas, and ſhew what he would have done had he been independent enough to have given latitude to his genius. That independence, however, took place, but too late in life to advantage the arts or the public. He had caſts taken from moſt of the celebrated ſtatues in Rome and Florence, and built a large room for their reception, which he intended to decorate alſo with ſome elegant deſigns of his own. But, alas! how vain are our projects! he had always an irritable temper, ſo that even ſmall incidents of vexation ſhook his conſtitution, and no doubt haſtened its diſſolution. A growing imbecility (diſtreſſing to his friends) made him give up the pencil before its luſtre was tarniſhed, and he retired to Kendal, where, in the laſt month, he departed this life. As a painter of genius, he ſhewed the utmoſt variety in his attitudes. His likeneſſes were juſt, elegant and characteriſtic—there was mind in all his faces; the ſoul was painted in them, and in its beſt humour. Sir Joſhua Reynolds confeſſed him his rival when but young in reputation; and he was celebrated by one of our beſt poets. As to his colours, they ſtand, grow mellow, and more like nature, by age.

[*The late John Randall, eſq. ſhip-builder, of Greenland Dock, whoſe death was announced in a late Number*, was the ſon of a ſhip-builder at Rotherhithe, and received a liberal education under the tuition of Mr. Denſham, aided by Dr. Price. At the deceaſe of his father he took on himſelf the management of the ſhipping buſineſs, which he conducted with the moſt honourable attention to the intereſts of all with whom he was concerned until the hour of his diſſolution. He was at the head of a firm eminently reſpectable for integrity and profeſſional ſkill, to which, during his ſuperintendance, this country owes the conſtruction of 50 ſhips of war and other veſſels for the ſervice of Government, 31 for the uſe of the Eaſt India Company, and 60 merchant-veſſels—This extenſive buſineſs he managed without difficulty or uneaſineſs, until the laſt few years, during which the ſyſtem of ſocieties, eſtabliſhed among the manufacturing claſſes, having extended itſelf to the workmen on the river Thames, has given countenance to the moſt alarming tumults. The following is the ſtatement of the particulars relative to his death. The ſhip-wrights belonging to the merchant-dock-yards on the banks of the Thames having, with a view to an increaſe of pay, ſtruck their work, Mr. Randall, after ineffectual remonſtrances to his own workmen, finding no other reſource, was under the neceſſity of applying to the Government, through the medium of the Eaſt India Company, for a number of men from the King's yards at Deptford, to enable him to refit the Bombay Caſtle, actually lying in his dock. This requeſt being granted, the men were ſet to work, when, on Saturday Auguſt 21, the mutinous ſhipwrights, from the dock-yards in general, aſſembled for the declared purpoſe of fruſtrating the intentions of Government in regard to the aſſiſtance given to Mr. Randall by the ſupply of workmen, and proceeded ſo far in their attempt as to lay violent hands on them, and prevent them from continuing to work. Mr. Randall, finding that his moſt earneſt entreaties, which were urged with his accuſtomed humanity, could not prevail with the mutineers to diſperſe, or return to their duty in an orderly manner, thought it neceſſary to call in the aid of the civil power, not only for the ſafety of his perſon, but for the protection of his property, which was menaced with total deſtruction. But the outrageous proceedings of this tumultuous body increaſed to ſuch a degree, that Mr. Randall was at length obliged to return home. The hurry of his ſpirits during

during this arduous contention, and the probability of a ſudden reverſe in his fortune, preyed ſo ſtrongly on his mind, that he was ſeized with a delirious fever, which, in the courſe of two days, terminated his exiſtence —There are few to be found, either in public or private life, whoſe character and manners deſerve our notice and admiration more than thoſe of this worthy man. From the whole, however, we have to report, that, in his profeſſion, Mr. Randall was conſidered as having attained to a profound knowledge of the theoretic part, as well by a diligent ſtudy of the higher branches of the mathematics, as by a thorough acquaintance with all the works of ſcience publiſhed on the ſubject of his art, either in the Engliſh or foreign languages; and that he had even proceeded far in a work on the ſubject of navigation, which, if completed, would have been of eminent utility to his country. Mr. Randall was not only uniformly ſteady and active in affairs of buſineſs, but his mind was ſenſibly awake to the refinements of taſte and literature. His early education had rendered him an elegant ſcholar; and he had his favourite authors, Horace and Cicero, almoſt by heart. By Nature diſpoſed to ſocial intercourſe, his acquaintance was numerous; his friendſhips were few and reſpectable. His private charities were extenſive and well-directed.—Promptitude to aſſiſt was the prevailing feature of his diſpoſition; and the influence of his benevolent temper, in the circle of his intimate family-relations, made life appear a ſcene of conſtant interchange of good offices.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Rev. C. Wildbore, of Broughton Sulney, Nottinghamſhire, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number.*—This gentleman, though an eminent mathematician and philoſopher, did not favour the world with any ſeparate publication bearing his own name; but he poured much light upon the regions of ſcience, through the medium of thoſe periodical publications which are chiefly devoted to mathematical reſearches. He contributed a number of valuable articles to Martin's Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, between the years 1755 and 1763, particularly an excellent paper, in which he made it his buſineſs to prove that the moon's orbit was always concave, with reſpect to the ſun. He began his contributions to the Gentleman's Diary in the year 1759, when that performance was conducted by Mr. T. Peat. In the ſame year, he commenced his communications to the Ladies Diary, which was edited by Profeſſor Simpſon, of Woolwich. In the years 1773 and 1774, he carried on a ſpirited but amicable controverſy in Dr. Hutton's *Miſcellanea Mathematica*, with Mr. John Dawſon, of Sedbergh, a gentleman well-known at Cambridge, and who juſtly boaſts of the number of his pupils who have been ſenior-wranglers of that Univerſity. The ſubject of this controverſy was "the Velocity of Water iſſuing from a Veſſel when put in Motion." In the year 1780, Mr. Wildbore's friend, Dr. Hutton, procured for him the editorſhip of the Gentleman's Diary, an honour which he had long wiſhed to attain, and he was highly gratified by the circumſtance. From that period, his valuable communications to the ſaid publication always appeared under the character of Eumenes, and thoſe in the Ladies Diary under that of Amicus. The prize-queſtion in this laſt Diary for 1803, is by Mr. Wildbore, and is a very curious and intricate queſtion in the Diophantine Algebra.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Amount of the donations and ſubſcriptions for carrying into effect the laudable purpoſes of the Philoſophical Inſtitution at Newcaſtle. Donations, 588l. 5s. Subſcriptions 75l. The Committee of the Society are at preſent in treaty for a very extenſive collection of philoſophical apparatus.

Married.] Mr. J. Humble, linen-draper, to Miſs Hardy, both of South Shields.

At Hexham, J. Thompſon, eſq. of the ſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs J. Dickinſon.

At Stockton, W. Hale, eſq. ſon of General Hale, of the Plantation, near Guiſborough, to Miſs Webſter.

Mr. T. Davidſon, of Birdhope Craig, to Miſs M. Hedley, of the Woollaw.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Mather, caſhier to J. Graham Clarke, eſq. to Miſs M. Wilſon.—Mr. M. Foſter, attorney, to Miſs Longſtaff —Mr. J. S. Swinney, of Gateſhead, to Miſs B. Taylor —The Rev. W. Macconnel, diſſenting-miniſter, of Gateſhead, to Miſs Pettiloh. —Mr. Fleck, of Stella, agent to the London Lead Company, to Miſs Rutter.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Grey, wine-merchant, of Norton, to Miſs Aiſkell.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Miſs J. Strologer, formerly a linen draper —Mr. R. Hodge, anchorſmith —Mrs. Tweddell, of Thrieppwood, Northumberlan

berland.—Miſs Hedley, daughter of the late Captain W. Hedley.—Aged 72, Mr. J Summers, ſhipbuilder. In her 22d year, Miſs B. Selby, daughter, of Mr. W. Selby, ſhoemaker.—J. Davis, eſq.—In his 28th year, Mr. A. Wright, joiner.—Aged 74, Mr. E. Bell, grocer, formerly of Corridge.—Mrs. Angas, wife of Mr. C. Angas, coachmaker.—Mr. H. Taylor, agent to the Pontop and Tanfield Moor collieries office.

Aged 50, Mr. N. Scarlet, author of a Tranſlation of the New Teſtament, which he publiſhed at his own expence; a Diſſertation on Iſaiah's Prophecy; and a curious work, called "The Millennial Age." He received his education at Kingſwood ſchool, near Briſtol. He was likewiſe an eminent accomptant, and publiſhed the Commercial Almanack.

At Gateſhead, aged 38, Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. G. Robſon, flour-dealer; ſhe had ſuckled her child, apparently in good health, about two hours before ſhe died.

At Durham, Mr. Garforth Robinſon, linen-draper.—Aged 92, Mr. A. Oliver, of Claypath; and a few days after, Mrs. Oliver, his wife.—Mr. J. Richie, taylor.—In his 49th year, Mr. J. Redſhaw, taylor.

At North Shields, of a typhus-fever, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. G. Wawn, officer of exciſe, in which employment he had faithfully ſerved nearly forty-four years. During a long life, his genuine and unaffected piety was conſpicuous in every act; he was ſcrupulouſly juſt, and charitable without oſtentation; and in his death he proved, that "the end of the upright man is peace."

At Alnwick, the eldeſt ſon of N. Daviſon, eſq. late Britiſh Conſul General at Algiers.

At Hexham, very ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. H. White, an eminent tanner.—Mr. J. Cole.

At Barnard Caſtle, Mr. Wood, attorney.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Bolton.

At Hartlepool, Mr. Short, ſurgeon.

At Sunderland, aged 40, of the brain fever, Mr. C. Chriſtian, wine-merchant.—Mr. Foſter, formerly of Witton Gilbert.—Mr. S. Lumſden, twine-ſpinner.—Suddenly, Captain Carr.—Captain Parkin, ſhip-owner.

At North Shields, far advanced in years, Mr. W. Hope, ſhip-owner.—Mr. J. Liddell, ſhip-owner.—Mr. G. Wawn, exciſe-officer.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Gibſon, formerly a linen draper in London.

At Tynemouth, in his 80th year, Captain Frank, formerly of the Priſcilla, Greenland ſhip, of Newcaſtle.

At Morpeth, Mr. J. Nelſon, formerly maſter of the Black-bull inn, Newcaſtle.

In his 85th year, J. Tair, eſq. of Pirn. Hoſpitable and ſocial as a companion, upright and judicious as a man and a friend: ſo highly was he reſpected, that his numerous acquaintance often reſorted to him in diſputable caſes, for his advice and arbitration. He had retired from active life, for ſome years paſt, in conſequence of a failure in his ſight, and other infirmities.

At Newcaſtle, in the prime of life, of a conſumptive malady, Mr. W. Routledge, exciſe-officer.

Aged 27, Mr. G. Cram, at the Three Mile Bridge, near Newcaſtle.—W. Fenwick, eſq. of Bywell, Northumberland.

At Crowhall, Northumberland, aged 87, Mrs. M. Gilleſpy, widow.

At St. Helen's Auckland, Durham, aged 81, Mr. W. Thompſon, attorney.—Aged 74, Mr. J. Bower, farmer, of Low Angerton.

At Carville, near Newcaſtle, at the advanced age of 102, Mrs. E. Manners.

At Preſton, near North Shields, at an advanced age, H. Metcalfe, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Lowther has lately, with his accuſtomed liberality, given to the town of Whitehaven, the premiſes in Lowther ſtreet, commonly known by the name of the *Reckoning-houſe*; this building is intended to be raiſed another ſtory, and to be fitted up in an elegant ſtile as a coffee-room, library, and dancing-room. His Lordſhip has likewiſe made a donation of 50l. to the governors of the Whitehaven Diſpenſary, and further patronized that excellent inſtitution, by an annual ſubſcription of ten guineas. His Lordſhip has likewiſe preſented the truſtees of the Preſbyterian chapel in that town with a piece of ground, for the purpoſe of enlarging the burial-ground, having declined, in the handſomeſt manner, accepting any valuable conſideration for the ſame.

The new works at the North-wall in Whitehaven are, and have been for ſome time paſt, going on with great expedition. The workmen have alſo lately begun the new pavement in Lowther-ſtreet.—The ſides are flagged for the accommodation of foot-paſſengers.

Married.] In Carliſle, Mr. J. Blaylock, muſlin-manufacturer, to Miſs Pears.—The Rev. G. Thompſon, miniſter of a diſſenting congregation in this city, to Mrs. Somervill, widow.—Mr. Lewis, ſurgeon, of Heſket, in the Foreſt, to Mrs. Coulſon, widow.

At Haverſham, near Carliſle, the Rev. J. Strickland, to Miſs Atkinſon, of Haverſham-hall.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Mr. Kell, to Miſs Graham, of Stanwix, near Carliſle.

At Deane, Mr. J. Atkinſon, of Calvey-hall, to Miſs M. Nicholſon, of Parnſhaw.

At Croſsthwayte, near Keſwick, Mr. B. Hardiſty, manager of the cotton-manufactory at Forge, near Keſwick, to Miſs Dover, of Caldbeck.

Lieutenant C. Lewis Chaſſaing, of the royal navy, to Miſs Fiſher, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Fiſher, engraver and gunſmith, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 20, Miſs J. Watſon, daughter of the late Mr. J. Watſon, innkeeper.

In

In his 70th year, Mr. Muſgrave Lewthwaite, an upright induſtrious merchant. This gentleman was highly beloved and revered in domeſtic and ſocial life, and much regretted by his fellow-citizens as a valuable member of ſociety. "From a child he had known the Holy Scriptures," and he continued, to the lateſt period of his life, a firm believer in the great truths of Chriſtianity, from a principle of ſound conviction, and grounded on rational inveſtigation and diſcuſſion.

Aged 22, very ſuddenly, Mr. T. Dixon. He had been for ſome years employed in the ſervice of the Rev. Mr Chancellor Carlyle, and attended that gentleman in his celebrated tour through Egypt, &c.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Bouſtead, butcher.

Aged 80 years, Mrs. E. Robſon, upwards of fifty of which ſhe had lived in the ſervice of the late Mr. J. Dowſon, whoſe relict ſhe ſurvived only two months.

Aged 85, Mr. J. Wilſon, corf maker.—Aged 74, Mr. R. Birkett, rope-maker.—In an advanced age, Mr. Armſtrong. In her 58th year, Miſs M. Smithſon.

At Workington, Captain Millegan, of the ſhip Portland.

At Penrith, Mr. G. Relph, an eminent tallow-chandler.

At Diſſington, aged 45, Mr. A. Hodgſon.

At Longtown, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Ferguſon.

YORKSHIRE.

A ſample of a new ſort of wheat grown near the City of Waſhington, in the United States of North America, has been lately preſented to the York Agricultural Society. It is particularly recommended for its early ripening, which is ſtated to be generally a month ſooner than any other known wheat. The Society, with a view to aſcertain correctly its virtue and qualities, have directed it to be diſtributed amongſt ſeveral of their members, who have undertaken to cultivate it.

Married.] Mr. H. Hindmarſh, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent Garden, London, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Hindmarſh, late printer to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs D. Chambers, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Chambers, ironmonger, of Scarborough.

Mr. W. Tottie, dyer, of Leeds, to Mrs. Smithſon, widow, late of York.—Mr. M. Noble, innkeeper, to Mrs. Brown, both of Barnby.

At Aldborough, Mr. Maſon, merchant, in the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Carter, daughter of the Rev. J. Carter, vicar of Myton.

At Marfleet, Mr. B. Petty, farmer, to Miſs E. Mathews.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Goodman, merchant, to Miſs Reynolds.

The Rev. T. Hayes, late of Aiſlaby, to Miſs Oates, of Pickering.—Lieutenant O'Farrell, of the 51ſt regiment of foot, to Miſs Seagrave, of York.—Mr. Rhodes, of Idle, to Mrs. Wade, of the Golden Lion public-houſe, Leeds.

At Snaith, T. Townrow, eſq. of Coniſborough, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Bracken, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bracken.

At Holme, J. Weld, eſq. of Lulworth Caſtle, to the Hon. Miſs C Stourton, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Stourton.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Spooner, farmer, to Miſs S. Cadman, both of Crooks.

At Hull, Captain Stephenſon, of the Peele brig, to Miſs Soulſby.

Mr. W. Beeforth, grocer, of Hull, to Miſs Naylor, of Croule, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. T. Fiſher, of Scrooby New Inn, near Bawtry, to Miſs Whitehead, of Whiſton, near Rotherham.

At Leeds, Mr. Bowran, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Terry.

Died.] At York, ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mrs. Place, a maiden lady, daughter of the late T. Place, eſq. formerly recorder of this city.—H. Robinſon, eſq. rear-admiral in the navy.—Mrs. Cattle, only daughter of J. Wetherill, eſq. of Acomb Grange.—Mr. J. Hepworth, an eminent grocer, and one of the ſheriffs of the city.—In his 62d year, Mr. E. Earby, many years prompter to Mr. Wilkinſon's company of Comedians.

At Hull, aged 32, Miſs Ward, formerly reſident at Sutton, in this neighbourhood.

In an apoplectic fit, whilſt on a viſit at the houſe of a friend, Mr. W. Davies, timber-merchant, of Swarkſtone, in Derbyſhire.

Aged 60, Mr. W. French, dancing-maſter.—Aged 36, Mr. R. Marſon, publican.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Haurd.—Aged 39, Mrs. A. Melling.—Aged 94 years and 6 months, Mrs. Caddy.—Captain J. Simpſon, of the Telegraph, a veſſel ſailing between Lynn and Hull.

At Leeds, in his 74th year, Mr. J. Hurſt, cornfactor.—Suddenly, Mr. W. Dunwell, brandy-merchant.—Mr. Autey, attorney.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Craven, ſiſter to the late Major Newmarch, of Brownberries, near Horſforth.

Mr. S. Simpſon, painter; he went to bed the preceding evening apparently in his uſual ſtate of good health.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Brommall, of the Robin Hood public-houſe.—Mrs. Harriſon, widow, of Hollis Croft.—Aged 28, after an illneſs of two years, Mrs. Smith.

At Scarborough, aged 20, Miſs Hebden.—Of a dropſy, aged 60, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, taylor.

At Doncaſter, aged 80, Mr. J. Haycock.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, bookſeller.

At Rotherham, in his 38th year, Mr. W. Wildſmith, ſurgeon.

At Barnſley, Mr. Goodbehere, of Sheffield; he had arrived here the preceding day in the coach, and was found dead in bed in the morning.

At Halifax, aged 55, Mr. N. Emmall, innkeeper.—Mr. Lord, merchant.

At Whitby, aged 65, Mr. C. Yeoman.

At Rippon, aged 87, Mrs. Harriſon, mother of the clerk of the peace of this place, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Thomas Eſtcourt, of Brimham, Wilts.

At Market Weighton, aged 25, Mr. J. Turner, linen-draper, &c. late of Hull.

At Selby, Mrs. Meggitt, widow of the late Captain Meggitt.

At Tadcaſter, ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Potter.

Mrs. Sketton, of Water Lodge, near Leeds, mother to Mr. J. Sketton, of the latter place.—Mr. B. Ingham, of Lockwood, near Huddersfield.—Suddenly, Mr. Kay, of Aberford, near Leeds.—In her 22d year, Miſs E. Johnſon, of Haigh, near Barnſley —Suddenly, Mr. Hoyle, merchant, of Quarry-houſe, in Northowram, near Halifax.

Suddenly, on board the ſhip Mercator, of Hull, but then lying in Yarmouth Roads, bound to Port l'Orient, in France, Captain Bowden, maſter of the ſhip, and proprietor of Sam's Coffee-houſe, Hull.—Mrs. Schofield, of Walton, near Wakefield.

At Mirfield, near Wakefield, Mr. J. Lockwood, of Well houſe.

At Knottingley, very ſuddenly, aged 84, Mrs Aſkham.

At Picktree, near Yarm, J. Claxton, eſq.

In London, in his 17th year, Mr. J. Howard, ſon of Mr. J. Howard, ſhip-chandler, of Hull.

LANCASHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament in the preſent ſeſſion, for obtaining an act for the purpoſe of lighting, paving, &c. the ſtreets of the town of Blackburn.

A new Leather-hall was lately opened at Liverpool, the market of which was very reſpectably and numerouſly attended.

Married.] Mr. J. Kewley, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs A. Scott, daughter of Captain T. S. Scott, of London.

At Huyton, Mr. W. Tyler, of Preſton, to Miſs Riding.

At Ayr, in Scotland, D. J. Carſon, M. D. of Liverpool, to Miſs A. Macknight, of Barns.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Higginſon, watch-maker, to Miſs A. Atherton, of Halewood.

At Mancheſter, Mr. W. Turner, muſlin-manufacturer, to Miſs Bellamy, ſiſter to Mr. Bellamy, joint-manager of the Mancheſter Theatre.—Mr. Vickers, to Mrs. Brown.—Mr. W. Waterworth, calico-printer, to Miſs E. Amery.

W. Stevenſon, eſq. of Aſhburn Lodge, near Mancheſter, to Miſs Coulbourne, of Liverpool.

At Heverſham, the Rev. J. Strickland, to Miſs Atkinſon.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. J. Johnſon, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Heywood, of Little Lever.

At Winwick, T. Stapleton, eſq. of the Grove, near Richmond, in this county, to Miſs Gerard, of New Hall, near Warrington.

——— Buckholm, eſq. to Miſs Fletcher, both of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 64, Mr. T. Coulthwaite, late of the King's Arm's inn.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Bell, widow, of Dumfries.—Aged 45, T. Ingleby, eſq. of Auſtwick, near Settle, in Yorkſhire.—Aged 74, M. J. Caton, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Dilworth.—Aged 80, Mr. H. Ravenſcroft.

On the 9th of July laſt, on the coaſt of Africa, in his 26th year, Mr. J. Bonſall, captain of the ſhip Mercury.

At Great Harwood, near Blackburn, the Rev. B. Willock.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Mawdeſley, merchant.—Mr. T. Holland.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Dodds, one of the export officers of exciſe.—Mr. J. Parr, merchant.—Aged 65, Mrs. Foreſt, widow.

Mr. D. Veyre, a native of Switzerland, and many years a teacher of the French language in this town.

Aged 62, Mr. W. Yates, jerquer in the cuſtoms at this port.

At Mancheſter, Mr. R. Grimes.—J. Entwiſtle, eſq.—Mr. M. Bewdley

At Salford, aged 19, Mr. J. Lyon, a very promiſing young man.

At Blackburn, aged 86, Mr. R. Cooper.

Aged 54, Mr. W. Ainſworth, taylor; his death is attributed to the circumſtance of his having caught a violent cold, during the night that the town of Blackburn was ſo violently flooded about three weeks before.

Mrs. Aſhbourner, widow, of the late Mr. Aſhbourner, attorney.—Mr. T. Threlfall, ſchoolmaſter.

At Ulverſtone, aged 25, Mr. J. Crowdſon, jun.

At Preſton, Mr. H. Parr.

At Ormſkirk, in her 37th year, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. R. Parker, currier.

At Preſcot, in her 19th year, Miſs Scariſbrick.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Barns, bread-baker.

At Rochdale, Mr. R. Shaw, cheeſe-monger.

Suddenly, Mrs. Simpſon, widow, of Haverthwaite, near Cartmel.

Aged 86, near Dalton, in Fourneſs, Mrs. Atkinſon; ſhe lived to ſee her progeny multiplied to great-great-grand-children.

Aged 73, Mr. Williamſon, of Scotforth, near Lancaſter.—Suddenly, aged 82, the Rev. S. Hunter, for upwards of ſixty years curate of the Iſle of Walney, in this county.

At Cheadle, in Staffordſhire, Mr. G. Fiſher, of Mancheſter.

J. Arden Hough, eſq. of Shaw Farm, near Torperley.

Mr. R. Walker, of Hullard-hall.—J. Marſhall, eſq. of Wray near Hornby.—T. Naylor, eſq. of Bolton-le-moors and Winwick.

this

CHESHIRE.

Married.] J. Eaton, eſq. of the Pole, in this county, to Miſs Turner, of Warrington.—Mr. T. Daulby, of Weſt Kirby, to Miſs Richardſon, daughter of the late Captain Richardſon, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Ford, to Miſs Reade, both of Congleton.—Mr. J. Weſton, ſalt-proprietor, of Hartford, near Northwich.—Mr. J. Williams, grocer, of Ruthin, to Miſs C. Phillips, of Pentre Bryn Eglwys, Denbighſhire.—T. Bennett, eſq. of the Park, in this county, to Miſs Frodſham, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Farrington, cheeſefactor, to Miſs Wilkinſon, both of Bickerton.

At Cheſter, Mr. F. Barker, printer, to Miſs E. Bateman.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Hoare.—In her 78th year, Mrs Davenport.—Mr. W. Hale, butcher.—Mr. D. Herbert, ſhoemaker.

At Congleton, Mrs. Chaddock. of the Golden Lion inn.

At Knutsford, in his 62d year, Mr. J. Dumville.

At Parkgate, Chriſtian Modeſty, a poor woman, of the very great age of 114.

At Boughton, near Cheſter, in his 80th year, Mr. T. Hitchcock, ſen.

At Newton, near Frodſham, aged 84, Mr. J. Wilkinſon.

At Delamere Lodge, T. Wilbraham, eſq.—Mr. E. Royle, ſchoolmaſter, of Hargrave.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Wirkſworth, Mr. W. Clarke, to Miſs Debanke, of Cromford.—Mr. Roebuck, grocer, to Miſs Smith.

In London, the Rev. F. Hotham, vicar of St. Werbergh, Derby, and ſon of Mr. Baron Hotham, to Miſs Hodges, eldeſt daughter of the late T. Hallet Hodges, eſq. of Hempſtead place, Kent.

Mr. M. Fearn, timber-merchant, of Rodſley, to Mrs. Moſs, of Brailsford.

At Nottingham, T. Swinburne, eſq. banker, of Derby, to Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Archer Ward, eſq.

At Aſhbourne, Mr. J. Whiſton, to Miſs Ayre.

J. Stanton, eſq. of Thelwall, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Harriſon, of Derby.

Died.] Aged 75, Mr. A. Clowes.

Mr. G. Holmsfield, of Tapton.—Miſs M. Walker, of Aſton-hall.

At Aſhbourne, Mrs. Peach.

At Spondon, near Derby, aged 95, Mr. W. Barlow, formerly proprietor of the Derby and Nottingham common-ſtage waggon.

Mr. J. Bampford, whiteſmith, of Rapton; a man highly diſtinguiſhed for his abilities in the mechanical world.

Of a ſcarlet fever, after an illneſs of ten days, Iſabella, the wife of Joſeph Strutt, eſq. of Derby, aged 33 years; and on Sunday, the 28th, of the ſame dreadful diſeaſe, his youngeſt daughter, aged eighteen months—they were both buried in the ſame grave.—Thus, in the ſpace of two ſhort days, has a fond huſband loſt one of the moſt amiable, the moſt benevolent, the moſt affectionate, of wives—one of the loveliеſt and ſweeteſt children that ever bleſſed a huſband and a parent. Could not one victim, relentleſs Death, ſatisfy thy rapacious graſp? To record thoſe excellencies, which have adorned the character of departed friends, is at once a juſt tribute paid to their memory, and an encouragement given to the virtuous, that the amiable qualities they cultivate ſhall not be conſigned to that immediate diſſolution, which awaits their earthly form. It has ſeldom fallen to the pen of friendſhip to record the removal of a larger ſhare of thoſe qualities which render human exiſtence valuable, than the ſubject of the preſent memoir. In her character and perſon were united thoſe graces and endowments, which give intereſt and dignity to life. Poſſeſſing great perſonal attractions, ſhe ſuffered not the emotions of vanity to leſſen the intereſt they excited, nor the ſuggeſtions of caprice to detract from the reſpect which they commanded. Directed by the ſtrongeſt feelings of benevolence and charity, her exertions in the relief of diſtreſs were unwearied, and affectionately aſſiduous. Her inclination to do good was as ample as her means. For eleven years had this moſt intereſting and excellent woman been afflicted with a tormenting head-ach, which all the ſkill of the immortal Darwin could not cure.—No interval of real eaſe did ſhe ever know; but, when ſhe had ſome reſpite from the violence of her excruciating pain, her active mind was filled with an ardent deſire for improvement, and employed in the purſuit of thoſe branches of ſcience which adorn and enlarge the underſtanding—in opening the meek hand of charity and mild benevolence—in wiping away the ſorrows from affliction's eyes, and brightening misfortune's ſhade. Attentive, in the higheſt degree, to promote the happineſs and comfort of all around her, the poor and the friendleſs never applied to her in vain: ſhe permitted no opportunity to eſcape in which ſhe could ſoften their ſufferings, or add to their comfort; and ſickneſs ſerved only to ſoften her temper, not to ſubdue it. Her manners were artleſs and engaging—her whole conduct was one continued act of beneficence, of kindneſs, of good will; but ſhe is gone! and feeble words are unable to expreſs her matchleſs virtues. The remembrance of them will live in the hearts of all who knew her. She has left an afflicted huſband, and three darling children to emulate her virtues, and to deplore her loſs.

"Long at her couch Death took his patient ſtand,
And menaced oft'—and oft' withheld his hand;"
At laſt he ſtruck—the fatal blow he gave:
Nor love, nor ſkill, nor art, had power to ſave.

NOT-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The cotton twiſt manufactory of Meſſrs. Oates, Stevens, and Co. near Pennyfort-ſtreet, Nottingham, was diſcovered to be on fire, between one and two o'clock, on Monday morning, November 29. An alarm was inſtantly ſpread, but before the engines could reach the ſpot, with the neceſſary aſſiſtance, the fire had gained ſuch a head, as totally to preclude the moſt diſtant poſſibility of arreſting its progreſs. Evety exertion was, however, made to this effect, but to no purpoſe. At half paſt four o'clock, the fire had aſſumed the appearance of a burning furnace, when the glaring reflections of the blaze on the houſes and ſurrounding hills ſuggeſted the moſt ſublime and awful ideas to the imagination, and ſuch as beggar all deſcription. About five o'clock, the front of the edifice fell in with a moſt tremendous craſh; on which there aroſe a ſtupendous volume of ſmoak and burning embers, which was carried to an immenſe diſtance. The place then exhibited nothing but a ſmoaking ruin, with pieces of blazing timber, beams, &c. in the walls, that remained ſtanding till each fell to the bottom in ſucceſſion, where it continued burning ſeveral days afterwards.—It is a conſolation, however, to add, that we have not to record the loſs of any life, in the progreſs of this alarming conflagration. It appears, that about 2000l. worth of raw cotton was ſaved. The premiſes were inſured for about 10,000l. in the Sun and Royal Exchange Fire-offices; a ſum equivalent to about two-thirds of the loſs actually ſuſtained.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Brown, to Miſs Aſkey.—Mr. J. Brazier, of the Shoulder of Mutton public houſe, to Miſs Wright. The bridegroom had been a *ſorrowful widower* during the term of *nearly three weeks.*

Mr. G. Sands, veterinary ſurgeon, to Miſs Parr.—Mr. Nevill, hozier, of London, to Miſs Hodgkinſon, of Riſley, in the pariſh of Greaſley.

Died.] At Nottingham, in his 74th year, Mr. S. James, bricklayer.—Mrs. Arnold, ſiſter of the late J. Arnold, gentleman.—Mrs. Trentham, widow of the late Mr. T. Trentham, hoſier.—Mr. D. Finn, merchant-taylor.—Mr. S. Wiſe, organiſt of St. Mary's. He ſucceeded to the ſituation, on the death of Mr. Lamb, about the year 1756. His execution on the grand inſtrument which he profeſſed, was delicate and maſterly; his judgment in the ſcience ſtrong and profound; and his talent for compoſition conſiderable. His connections in the town and neighbourhood were very reſpectable.

Mrs. Bakewell.—In her 32d year, Mrs. Quinton, of the Black Lion public-houſe.—In her 34th year, Mrs. Bunting, ſiſter of Mr. Bunting, grocer.—Mrs. R. Stokes, a maiden lady.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On Saturday, October 9, a new timber-bridge was completed over Barling's-river, near Short-ferry, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, ſixty feet water-way. It is allowed by competent judges to be well executed, and a grand piece of workmanſhip.

Married.] Mr. Hannett, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Sleaford, to Miſs Andrew, of Lincoln.

At Horncaſtle, Mr. Jacklin, late ſurgeon in the royal navy, to Miſs Ellis.

At Stamford, Mr. Nichols, draper, to Miſs Dent.—Mr. Wingate, draper, to Miſs Cocking, of Ludford, near Market Raiſin.

At Boſton, Mr. Whitaker, glaſs-merchant, to Mrs. Hanley, widow.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 79, Mrs. Cracroft, widow, late of Hackthorne.—Aged 46, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. T. Colton, wine-merchant.—Aged 36, Mrs. Salmon, a widow lady.—Far advanced in years, the Rev. T. Howſon, vicar of Langton.—Aged 73, the Rev. W. Coates, Diſſenting miniſter.—Aged 75, Mrs. Spottſwood, a maiden lady.—Aged 78, Mr. P. Smith, ſhoemaker, and bill-diſtributer to the Lincoln Company of Comedians.—Mrs. Pickſlay, wife of Mr. R. Pickſlay, grocer.—Aged 81, Mr. T. Fawley, late an officer in the cuſtoms.—Aged 69, Mrs. King, widow of the late Mr. S. King, wholeſale brewer.—Aged 44, Mr. T. Simms, carrier.

At Stamford, aged 74, Mrs. Fairchild, widow of the late Mr. J. Fairchild, joiner.—In her 19th year, Miſs Gaudern, of Duddington. This amiable young lady, whilſt chearfully drinking tea in the afternoon, was ſuddenly ſeized with a violent pain in the head, and in the courſe of half an hour expired in the arms of her friend, whom ſhe was viſiting.

At Boſton, aged 73, Mrs. Bagerley, grocer.—Mr. J. Parker, brazier.—Mr. T. Jackſon, clerk in one of the banking-houſes in this town.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, mercer.

At Louth, aged 30, Miſs Willows, milliner.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Barton, of the Black Horſe-inn.

At Brigg, aged 68, Mrs. Bentley.

At Bourn, Mrs. M. Layton, of the Bull-inn.—Mr. Hart, attorney.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 76, Mr. C. Empſon, ſenior, farmer and grazier, formerly of Bonby.

At Caiſtor, Mr. R. Ebblewhite, ſchool-maſter.

At Crowland, aged 82, Mr. H. Wadkin.

At Long Sutton, Mr. Lank, ſaddler.

At Donnington, Mr. Ward, farmer and grazier.

At Beelſby, Mr. T. Odling, farmer.

At Belton, Mr. R. Maw; and on the Tueſday following, about three hours previous to his interment, Mrs. A. Maw, his widow.—This

This young couple had only been married about two years, and have left behind them two orphan children.

At Scremby, near Spilſby, in the prime of life, Bennett T. Dobbs, eſq.

At Haxey in the Iſle, far advanced in years, Mrs. Gibbeſon.

Aged 71, Mr. R. Bennett, of Eaſton, near Stamford.—Aged 44, Mr. N. C. Uington, of Eppingham, late of Barrowden, in Rutland.—He had lingered in blindneſs for the laſt 30 years, with the moſt commendable reſignation.

Lately, in the iſland of Malta, Lieutenant Wilſon, of the navy, late of Pinchbeck, in this county.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Atton, collar maker, of Ketton, in Rutland.—Mrs. Preſgrave, of Helpringham.—Mrs. Tenny, of Donington Wikes.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Nicholas Kahrs, merchant, of London, to Miſs Walton, of Ibſtock.

At Hinckley, the Rev. R. Jervis, maſter of the Free Grammar School at Stoke Golding, to Miſs A. Galloway, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Galloway. The Rev. W. Pochin, jun. of Morcott, Rutland, to Miſs M. C. Green, youngeſt daughter of E. Green, eſq. of Lawford Hall, Eſſex.

At Knipton, Mr. Winter, grazier, of Boſton, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Harvey.—Mr. T. Biſſil, farmer, of Knipton, to Miſs A. Bark, of Strawſton, Lincolnſhire.—C. Pochen, eſq. to Miſs Winſtanley, eldeſt daughter of Clement Winſtanley, eſq. of Braunſton, near Leiceſter.—The Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, rector, of Lutterworth, to Miſs Sophia Phillips, of Garendon Park.

Died.] At Leiceſter, without any ſeeming previous indiſpoſition, Mr. M. Oliver, upholſterer.—Aged 17, Mr. J. Rawſon, third ſon of Mr. J. Rawſon, hoſier.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Farnell, banker and grocer.

At Welford, Mr. S. Spencer, ſon of Mrs. Spencer, late of the Talbot Inn.

In his 81ſt year, the Rev. C. Markham, M.A. of Shankton, where he had been reſident rector upwards of forty-five years, and had uniformly performed his parochial duty during the whole of that period.

At Syſton, ſuddenly, while giving ſome orders to his ſervants, and in the preſence of his wife and family, in his 66th year, Mr. J. Moore, an eminent malſter.

In his 74th year, Mr. Plummer, an eminent grazier, of Evington.

At his ſon's houſe, in Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman ſquare, London, John Simpſon, eſq. of Launde Abbey, in this county; he was in the commiſſion of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants of this county.

Aged about 28, Miſs Tebbutt, of Kegworth. This very amiable young lady, who was houſekeeper to her brother, in Kegworth, and had been to ſee her mother, who lives at the other end of a cloſe, adjoining to the town, (through which is a public path from the neighbouring villages) was moſt brutally murdered, with circumſtances that mark an almoſt unprecedented degree of wantonneſs and cruelty; accompanied with the utmoſt hardihood and criminal depravity of nature. It appears, that ſhe was on her return home about one o'clock in the morning; but, as ſhe was in the habit of frequently ſleeping at her mother's, her abſence created no alarm, particularly as the diſtance was ſo inconſiderable, and as it happened to be a very moonlight night. In the morning, however, about ſix o'clock, this unfortunate lady was diſcovered by two young men, in a puddle on the ground, againſt the ſtyle leading into the town, with her lower garments turned over her face; her ſhoes, bonnet, and cap torn off; and her pockets rifled of what valuables they might contain. She was ſoon after taken to the houſe of a neighbouring blackſmith, then at work, where ſhe was firſt recogniſed through the dirt with which ſhe was covered: her brother was immediately alarmed, and a ſurgeon ſent for, but ſhe expired whilſt they were undreſſing her. From the bruiſes upon her legs, thighs, and breaſts, ſhe muſt have made a very great reſiſtance; as the inhuman monſters, from appearances, no doubt intended to commit a rape upon her perſon, but did not ſucceed: and, in attempting to ſtifle her cries, (which were very likely to be heard, from houſes being ſo very near) ſtrangled her. Coroner's Inqueſt—Wilful Murder, againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. H. Bund, eſq. eldeſt ſon of T. Bund, eſq. of Wick, in Worceſterſhire, to Miſs A. Wilmot, only ſurviving child of the late Rev. Pyſon Wilmot, of Haleſowen.—Mr. Guynan, to Mrs. Hill, both of Tixall, near Stafford.

At Kingſbury, Mr Myring, to MiſsCooper, of Litchfield.

At Weeford, Mr. J. Derſton, of Graftonhouſe, near Shrewſbury, to Miſs Pallett.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Mander.

At Walſall, very far advanced in years, Mrs. Penn, of the Wheat Sheaf inn, Birmingham.—Captain Gildart, late of the Staffordſhire militia, and only ſon of R. Gildart, eſq. of Norton-hall.—Mr. W. Shenton, of Lane-end, in the Pattery, formerly of Cannock, in this county.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Tilſley, of Doyey, near Stafford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] J. Harriſon, eſq. of Erdington, to Mrs. Marſhal, widow, of Wilnecote-hall.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Houſe, to Miſs H. Sayer.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 78, T. Clarke, gent.—Miſs C. Buzaglis.—Mrs. Tooney,

Tooney.—Mrs. Cromwell, widow, of Bromſgrove —Mr B. Camboden, hatter.—Mrs. Probyn, late of Yardley.—Miſs S. Johnſon.—Aged 16, Miſs E. Drinkwater.—Mrs. Barnard, wife of Mr T. Barnard, ſaw-maker.—Aged 62, Mrs. Croſbee, widow.—Mr J. Roderick, plumber and glazier.

At Coventry, Mrs. Laxon.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Carter, attorney.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 82, R. Bell, eſq.

At Dudley, aged 80, Mrs. E Bennett, mother of Meſſrs. S. and W. Bennett, ironmongers.—Mrs. Naylor, of the Pack Horſe public-houſe.

At Handſworth, in his 24th year, Mr. Jer. Slaney.

At Poleſworth, in her 17th year, Miſs M. A. Lythall.—Mr. J. Green, glaſs-manufacturer, of Dixon's green, near Dudley.—In her 55th year, Mrs. Keir, wife of J. Keir, eſq of Hill Top, Weſt Bromwich.

At Foul Lake, near Birmingham, aged 78, Mrs. A. Trubſhaw, a maiden lady, daughter, and one of the co-heireſſes of the late H. Trubſhaw, eſq. of Barnet, Herts.

Aged 22, Miſs S. Bourne, of Horſley-heath, near Dudley.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Taylor, of Moſeley, near Birmingham.

At Tettenhall, Mrs. Kempſon, relict of the late G. Kempſon, eſq. of Bilſtone.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Ledbury, in Herefordſhire, Mr. J. Chambers, of Minyhill-houſe, to Miſs L. Wiltſhire, late of Severn Stoke, in this county.

Mr. W. Skinner, of Pertſhore, to Miſs E. Hopkins, of Roſe Lench —Mr. J. Knight, hop-merchant, of Worceſter, to Miſs Roſs, of the Wharf, near Bromſgrove —Mr. S. Twamley, miller, of Kidderminſter, to Miſs Powell of Wolverley.—Mr. G. Clarkſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Allport, of Bewdley. —Mr. J. Davies, of the Gogerthan Arms Inn, to Miſs M. Reynolds, both of Aberyſtwirth.

Died.] On Tueſday, the 7th of December, at Bromſgrove, Mrs. Humphrys, ſen. relict of the late Benjamin Humphrys, eſq. of that town, at the revered age of 88. If a long life of the ſtricteſt devotion; if purity of manners; if chaſtity and faithfulneſs in converſation, are characteriſtic of a real Chriſtian; Mrs. Humphrys was an eminent one indeed! Sincerely beloved by her relatives, reſpected by her neighbours and friends, and *regretted* by all; ſhe is gone to receive that reward which awaits the righteous:—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of glory."

At Worceſter, lately, Mr. J. Palmore, ſenior proctor of this dioceſe.

At Kidderminſter, aged 73, Mr. J. Newcombe, an eminent carpet manufacturer.—Mr. Evans, farmer of Aſtwood, near Worceſter.—Mrs. Jones, of the Bank Farm.

At Bath, Mrs. Farley, relict of the late G. Farley, eſq. of Worceſter.

At Feckenham, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Hemming.

At Avening, in Glouceſterſhire, aged 84, Mrs. Clutterbuck, mother of D. Clutterbuck, eſq. of Bradford, in this county.

At the Hag, Brecon, aged 66, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, prebendary of Brecon, and rector of Llanwarne, in that county.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

There are now raiſed at the new collieries at the Vartag, Monmouthſhire, not leſs than 300 tons of coal weekly. The collieries have been lately opened by a level, wherein the roads are laid with iron plates, and every proviſion made for raiſing a much more conſiderable quantity. The ſtrata of coal is at leaſt four feet thick, free from choak or fire damps; and the whole length of the bore not more than 300 yards.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Apperley Palmer, ſurgeon in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Oakley, daughter of Mr. F. Oakley, woolſtapler.—Mr. Powell, jun. wine merchant, to Miſs Pearce, both of Monmouth.

Died.] At his palace in Hereford, in his 85th year, the Right Rev. John Butler, D.D. lord biſhop of this dioceſe. His lordſhip was advanced to the ſee of Oxford, in April, 1777, on the tranſlation of Dr. Lowth to that of London, and was promoted to that biſhoprick in January 1788, on the demiſe of Biſhop Harley. He has ever ſince continued to reſide here, practiſing thoſe charitable and truly Chriſtian virtues which he ſo ably inculcated in his pious diſcourſes, by the various means which his ample fortune afforded. His lordſhip has repeatedly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the publication of various political and moral productions. His labours in the clerical duties were unwearied, and he had lately a volume of "Select Sermons" printed, to preſent, as a ſmall poſthumous memorial, to his friends. His Lordſhip, by his own particular deſire, has been interred by Biſhop Booth's monument, near the north door of the cathedral.

At Hereford, in his 45th year, of a dropſical complaint, Mr. J. Rogers, glazier.

At the Green Dragon inn, in his 26th year, Mr. W. Shirley, ſon of Mr. Shirley, of Kidderminſter, proprietor of the Hereford and Worceſter waggon.—In her 82d year, Mrs. Cheeſe, widow.

Aged 32, at Pentych iron works, near Cardiff, Glamorganſhire, Mr. W. Vaughan, accomptant —Aged 85, Mrs. Bevan, of Tyn y Cwm Radnorſhire.—Mrs. P. Price, widow of the late Mr. J. Price, attorney, and interpreter in Welſh cauſes, of Talgarth, Breconſhire. —Mrs. Freeman, of Stanford-court.

At Carmarthen, Mr. J. Webb, tea-dealer.

At

At Monmouth, in his 65th year, H. Parry, eſq. He had retired to reſt apparently in perfect health; but, in the middle of the night, having ſuddenly rung his bell, he faintly exclaimed to his daughter, who had entered his room, and whoſe hand he held, I am afraid it is all over with me—when he expired without a groan. He was a gentleman univerſally beloved and reſpected for his eaſy and pleaſant manners, and for his ſenſible and intelligent mind.

Mr. Rollins, formerly a timber merchant. —R. Willis, eſq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] W. Lawrence, eſq. of Shurdington Houſe in this county, to Miſs Martin, of Shirley Cottage, near Southampton.—Mr. C. Jones, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Wood, of Epſom, near London.

At Glouceſter, Rear Admiral Thornborough, to Miſs Jeynes, daughter of Sir Edwin Jeynes.

At Haverfordweſt, Pembrokeſhire, Mr. T. Bartham, to Miſs E. Daniel —Mr. Beezard, to Miſs S. Hobbs, of Briſtol.

At Tetbury, Mr. J. Walker, ſhopkeeper, to Miſs G. Cole.—Mr. C. Parſons, tax inſpector, to Miſs Hayward, daughter of the late Mr. W. Hayward, attorney.

At Upton, St. Leonard's, Mr. J. Matthews, horſe-dealer, to Miſs S. Owen, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Owen, taylor and mercer, of Briſtol.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. R. Weaver, hoſier, of Briſtol, to Miſs Lewis, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Lewis, hoſier.—Mr. Harris, to Mrs. Sparry.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. W. Smith. —Miſs Perkins —Mrs. Cox, relict of the late Mr. Cox, edge-tool maker.—Mrs. Ruſſell, wife of Mr. Ruſſell, of the Dolphin inn.—Mr. Webb, of the Lower Grange inn.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. F. Sandeland, of the Anchor inn.

At Frampton upon Severn, at an advanced age, Mrs. Guy.

At Newport, Mr. W. Edmonds, maſter of the White Hart inn.

At Nailſworth, Mrs. E. Deverell, formerly of London.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Biggs, of Lobb Farm, to Miſs Buſby, of Dunthrop.

In London, Mr. Widmer, ſurgeon, of High Wycombe, Bucks, to Miſs E. S. Bignell, of Banbury.

Mr. R. Wells, late of Queen's College, in this univerſity, to Miſs S. Barber, of Adderbury.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Robertſon, wife of the Rev. A. Robertſon, Saviliar Profeſſor of Geometry in the Univerſity.—Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. Timmins.

In her 71ſt year, Mrs. E. Tuckwell, relict of the late Mr. H. Tuckwell, an opulent farmer, at Signet, near Burford.

At Witney, Mr. C. Saunders.

At Prime Court, Clanfield, Mr. W. Clark. —Mrs. Taunton, wife of W. E. Taunton, eſq. of Grand Pont, near Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Malmſbury, baker, of Eydon, to Miſs Auſtin, of Byfield.—Mr. Dawſon, of London, to Miſs Lawford, of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

In London, H. Bonham, eſq. to Miſs Morrice, of Flower, in this county.

Mr. Bentley, of Sulgrave, to Miſs Elkins, late of Potſgrove, Bedfordſhire.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 83, Mrs. Oſbourne.

At Oundle, Mrs. Adſon, milliner —E. Pywell, eſq. late a lieutenant in the navy.

Mrs. E. Barber, of Moulton, near Northampton.

At Welford, Mr. S. Spencer, ſon of Mr. Spencer, late of the Talbot inn.

At Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas, widow of B. Thomas, eſq. late marſhal of the King's Bench Priſon, Southwark.

Mr. G. Jakeman, of Floore.

At Caſtor, aged 84, Mrs. Maſon, widow, late of Helpſtone.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. T. Barber, of Peterboro', to Miſs S. Stimpſon.—Mr. J. Rutledge, to Miſs S. Sinclair.

At Ely, Mr. Smith, linen-draper, of London, to Miſs S. Kempton, fourth daughter of Mr. S. Kempton, grocer.

At Alconbury, Huntingdonſhire, Mr. Bond, ſurgeon, of Haldenham, in the Iſle of Ely, to Miſs Arthur.

In London, Mr. J. Kaye, butler, of King's College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Marſhall, of St. Mary-le-bonne.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Cockburne, head gardener to the Earl of Sandwich, to Miſs Marſhall.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Ruſhbrooke, wife of Mr. J. Ruſhbrooke, cook of King's College.—In a deep decline, Miſs Bradwell, daughter of Mr. D. Bradwell, bricklayer.—

At Ely, Mrs. Muriel, wife of Mr. Muriel, ſurgeon —Miſs Apſey, daughter of W. Apſey, gent.

At Newmarket, R. Woodthorpe, eſq. lately army-ſurgeon in the iſland of Jerſey.

At Oundle, E. Powy, eſq. late a lieutenant in the navy.—Mr. W. Wilkin, attorney, of Sohan.—Mr. H. Headly, of Great Shelford. —Mrs. Nix, widow, of Coveney, near Ely.

At Wiſbeach, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. G. Parker, ſilverſmith.—In his 47th year, the Rev. W. Walker, rector of Terrington, in Norfolk, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the Iſle of Ely.—Mr. S. Storr, painter.—Mrs. Kelby, wife of Mr. R. Kelby, merchant.

At Chatteris, aged 58, Mrs. Merry.

At Ramſay, aged 87, Mr. Peake.

At Fulbourn, aged 80, Mr. T. Oſlar.

At Winwick, in Huntingdonſhire, Mrs. Stratton,

Stratton, aged 107.—Mr. J. Butler, of Great Everſden.—Mrs. Pool, wife of Mr. R. Pool, jun. of Witcham.—Mr. E. Handſon, ſen. of Naſſington, near Wansford.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Colman, flour-merchant, of Bawburgh, to Miſs A. Theobald, of Norwich.—Mr. Corby, land-ſurveyor, of Kirſtead, to Miſs Burton, of Langley.—The Rev. P. D. Aufrere, of Smallburgh, to Miſs Beevoir, of Norwich.—W. Pratt, gent. of Kerdiſtone, to Miſs A. Pratt, of Horsford.—Mr. J. Margaſon, merchant, of Foxley, to Miſs S. Bidewell, of Themelthorpe.—Mr. Brooks, attorney, of London, to Miſs A. Judd, late of Bradenham.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Reymes, oatmeal-maker.—Mr. A. Watſon, cow-keeper.—Mrs. Ruſt, widow, late of Ipſwich.—Aged 28, Mrs. A. W. Brookes, of Bermondſey, London —Mr. J. Tweedie.

Aged 33, Mrs. Hanſell, wife of the Rev. P. Hanſell, one of the minor canons of the cathedral; a lady poſſeſſed of ſound judgment, a lively imagination, a correct and cultivated taſte, and other high literary excellencies. Her conduct through life was equally decorous and pleaſing, equally becoming the woman and the Chriſtian; and at her death ſhe diſplayed a deſirable ſtrength of mind, reſting upon the firm baſes of rational piety, and of Chriſtian faith.

Aged 64, Mr. E. White, cooper.

At Yarmouth, very ſuddenly, being in apparent good health a few minutes previous to his death, in his 82d year, Mr. R. Williams.

At Thetford, aged 87, Mrs. E. Arnold, widow.

At Eaſt Dereham, aged 88, Mrs. M. Goddard, widow.

At Fakenham, Miſs S. Caſe.

At Swaffham, aged 33, Mrs. Foreman — Aged 80, Mr. Green, miller.—Aged 84, Mrs. Brett.

At Wells, aged 67, Mrs. Jickling.

At Beccles, in her 62d year, Mrs. Bright, widow, late of Yoxford.

At Diſs, Mr. R. Ellis, late of Shelfanger Hall.

At Great Franſham, aged 65, Mrs. Joddrell, relict of the late Rev D. Joddrell, rector of Hingham.—Aged 61, Mr. T. Caſtel, of Honingham Mills.—Aged 57, Mrs. Coleman, of Barford.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Joy, farmer, of Thornham.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Trower, of Hempnall.—In his 60th year, P. Glover, eſq. of Sedgeford.—Aged 80, Mr. R. Johnſon, gent. uncle to Mr. W. C. Johnſon, of Ludham.

Aged 66, C. Barnwell, eſq. of Mileham; much reſpected and regretted for his numerous virtues.

Aged 78, Mrs. Humphrey, of Great Shoring.

At Wymondham, aged 68, Mrs. E. Coggle.

At Barton Bendiſh, aged 50, Mrs. A Whitfield.

SUFFOLK.

As the want of coals is ſometimes ſeverely felt at Bury, from the port of Lynn being ſcantily ſupplied with that commodity; and as the navigation from thence to Bury is, occaſionally, very uncertain and difficult, in conſequence of the great ſcarcity of water during the autumn, it is in contemplation to apply to Parliament, to obtain an Act for making an iron-rail-way from Bury, to communicate with the Stowmarket navigation;—a project which appears very practicable, and which, if carried into execution, would, no doubt, prove highly beneficial to the landed and trading intereſt of Bury and its neighbourhood.

Married.] C. F. Edgar, eſq. lieut. in the 27th regiment of foot, to Miſs L. Selby, of Ipſwich.—Mr. J. Cockle, ſurgeon, to Miſs Weeding, both of Trimley.—Mr. T. Clarke, of the George inn, Hadley, to Miſs M. Clarke, of the Roſe and Crown, Ipſwich.

At Bungay, S. Jefferſon, eſq. lieut. in the royal navy, to Miſs Bonhote, daughter of Mr. Bonhote, attorney.

At Sudbury, Mr. Kibble, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Saville.—The Rev. Mr. Brown, a diſſenting-miniſter, to Mrs. Draper, both of Stowmarket.

Died.] At Bury, in an advanced age, Mr. G. Everard, of the ſociety of Quakers, formerly maſter of an earthenware ſhop.

Suddenly, whilſt ſitting in a chair, in the preſence of her family, in her 64th year, Mrs. Oakes, wife of J. Oakes, eſq. alderman, or chief magiſtrate of this borough.

Mrs. Gudgeon, wife of Mr. Gudgeon, watchmaker.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Payne, coach-maker.—Aged 76, Mrs. Alger, late of the Folly Farm.—Miſs E. Brome.—Mr. J. Lawrence, auctioneer.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Ruſt, widow.

At Ouſden, ſuddenly, while ſitting in his chair, after eating a hearty dinner, aged 76, Mr. G. Sparrow, formerly of Wickhambrook.

At Sudbury, aged 84, Mrs. Hopkins — Mrs. Ray, of Tannington.—Mr. N. Mayhew, ſen. of Cotton.—Suddenly, Mr. Jackſon, farmer, of Rattleſden.

At Harwich, Mr. A. Simpſon, ſhop-keeper, ſon of Mr. Simpſon, of Badley Hall, in this county. The following truly afflictive circumſtance attended his death: his diſtreſſed widow, about 23 years of age, and who had been brought to bed only ſix weeks before, ruſhed, in a ſudden fit of phrenzy, up the garret ſtairs, threw herſelf out of the window, and was literally daſhed to pieces.

Very ſuddenly, in his 42d year, Mr. C. Woolby, farmer, near Haleſworth.

At Woodbridge, Miles Lane, eſq. comptroller of the port.—Mrs. Wayth, of Flowton.—Mrs. Spring, of Dalham.

ESSEX.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. R. Guy, corn-factor, &c. of Chelmsford, to Miſs Turner, of Billerica.—Mr. Mansfield, of Stapleford Tawney, to Miſs S. Williams, of Chipping Ongar.

In London, R. G. Middleton, eſq. capt. in the navy, to Miſs S. M. Leake, daughter of J. Martin Leake, eſq. of Thorpe-hall, in this county.—Mr. R. Manning, of Woodridge, to Miſs C. Symonds, of Thornham Parva.

At Belchamp, St. Paul's, Mr. J. Baker, farmer, to Miſs Eagle.—Mr. Rigby, coal-merchant, of Springfield, to Miſs Douglaſs.

At King's Hatfield, in this county, Mr. G. Ruſt, of Buckland Bury, Herts, to Miſs Parris, of Lancaſter.

Died] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Dent, relict of the late Lieutenant Pierce Dent.—Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. Coates, timber and coal merchant.

At Colcheſter, Mr. R. Spratling.—Aged 92, Mrs. Clamtree, relict of T. Clamtree, eſq. five times mayor of that borough.—Mr. James Johns, of Great Dunmow, and late of Littlebury; he was brother to the late Mr, W. Johns, and the laſt of that ancient and once numerous family.

At Chelſea, the Rev. T. Naylor, formerly of Chelmsford, and many years head maſter of the grammar ſchool there; a gentleman highly diſtinguiſhed as a claſſical ſcholar, and ſtill more ſo in the character of Chriſtian, parent, and benefactor; as likewiſe that of friend and guardian to thoſe pupils that was ſo fortunate as to be under his care.

At Layton, at his father's houſe, J. C. Barthow, eſq.—Mr. C. Elliſon, of High Eaſter.—Mr. W. Dedman, of Marks Tey.

At Halſtead, Miſs Fr. Young, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Young, ſurgeon,

KENT.

Married] S. G. Smith, eſq. of Sheerneſs, to Miſs F. Grainger, of Brickwall Farm, Iſle of Shepey.

At Eaſtling, W. Belcher, M. D. of Alcombe. to Miſs C. Smythe.

In London, T. Lediard, jun. eſq. of Rocheſter, to Miſs Spearman, of Thrognell.—Capt. Buckner, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Pierce, of Canterbury.

At Maidſtone, Mr. R. Bewley, attorney, to Miſs M. Biſhop.—Mr. W. Slaughter, tanner, of Canterbury, to Miſs Butterworth, of Newington, in Surrey.

At Middleham, E. Horton, eſq. to Miſs Miller, late of Carey-ſtreet, London.

At Dymechurch, Mr. T. Bourn, conſtable of the hundred of Worth, to Mrs. Briſſenden.

At Sutton, B. T. Stow, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Dover, to Miſs Rickends.

At Merſham, the Rev. Dr. Hankin, to Miſs M. Goldard —Mr. C. Santer, of New Inn, London, to Miſs Broadley, of Dartford.

At Canterbury, J. Royle, eſq. to Miſs Park.—Mr. Hodgkin, ſon of the Rev. N. Hodgkin, rector of St. Thomas's, Southwark, to Miſs Burnby, daughter of Mr. Burnby, attorney.

At Doddington, Lieut. Col. T. Montreſor, to Miſs Mulcaſter, daughter of the late General Mulcaſter.

Died.] At Canterbury, in a very advanced age, G. Knowler, gent. brother to the late Admiral Knowler.—Mrs Maſters, wife of Mr. J. Maſters, nurſeryman.—Aged 71, Mrs. H. Caſtle, miſtreſs of the ſunday ſchool in the pariſh of Holy Croſs, Weſtgate without.—Mrs. Vincent, widow of the late Mr. Vincent, ſexton of St. Mildreds, whoſe death was announced in our laſt number.—In her 98th year, Mrs. Hazard.—Mr. Kyte, a preacher in the ſociety of the late Rev. Mr. Weſley.

At Maidſtone, after an illneſs of only two days, F. Stacey, eſq. a gentleman very highly reſpected and lamented by his extenſive acquaintance, for he was very generally known, or rather by the whole town of Maidſtone; being ſincere in his piety, firm in his friendſhip, and unbounded in his liberality: in ſhort, he was an example, ſo ſupported by the gifts of nature, and of fortune, that few, very few indeed, in this degenerate age, can equal, much leſs excel, him.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Rogers, ſeedſman, of London.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Mr. Griffith, butcher.—Mr. G. Greene, ſon of Mr. W. Greene, ſen.

At Chatham, Mr J. Gardiner.

At Margate, aged 47, Mr. A. Mummery. town clerk.—Mrs. Philpot, wife of Mr. G. Philpot, bather.

At Ramſgate, Mr. E. Langley, cuſtom-houſe-officer; he was found drowned near the eaſtern part of the pier.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Finn, wife of Mr. J. Finn, grocer.—Mrs. Oldfield.

SUSSEX.

Married] In London, the Rev. G. F. Hewing, of Chicheſter, to Miſs E. Payne, of Bramdean.

Died.] At Lewes, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elliott, mother of Mr. Elliott, perfumer.—At the houſe of her ſon, in this town, in her 78th year, Mrs. Langridge, widow.

At New Shoreham, in her 52d year, Mrs. Hooper, wife of J. Hooper, eſq.

At Ringmer, near Lewes, Mrs. Jane Shore, relict of the late Major Shore.

At Balcombe, Mrs. Clutton, relict of the late O. Clutton, eſq.

At Eaſtbourne, Mrs. Fuller, of the Lamb inn.

At Mayfield, Mrs. Dalrymple, widow.—In her 20th year, Miſs Ph. Kirby, 3d daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, vicar of Mayfield.—Aged 42, Mrs. Paiſons, wife of Mr. Paiſons, of the academy at Beckley.

Mrs. Baker, daughter of Mr. Shepp[illegible] Salvington. This lady, having ſet out Dorſetſhire, the county in which ſh[illegible] expired in the chaiſe, at the mo[illegible] had arrived at the door of her [illegible]

HAMPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh an inland water communication, of great national importance, that is to make a canal, to be conducted from Deptford to Portſmouth and Southampton. It is intended to paſs by or near the ſeveral towns of Mitcham, Merton, Kingſton, Guildford, Godalming, Farnham, Alton, Alresford, Wincheſter, and Southampton, to the naval arſenals at Portſmouth and Goſport. It is eſtimated that the whole work may be completed for an expence not exceeding the ſum of 348,735l. ſterling. A canal is, in this inſtance, preferred to an iron rail way road. It has been found, for inſtance, that fifty tons of corn could not be carried from London to Portſmouth on an iron rail way road for leſs than 125l. 10s. ſterling; but, by a canal, the ſame quantity of corn might be conveyed the ſame diſtance for an expence not exceeding 49l. 5s. ſterling.

Married.] Mr. Baker, jun. of Southampton, to Miſs H. Botts, of Hackney.—Mr. J. Aldridge, of Chriſt-church, to Miſs Cherrett, of Poole.—H Biggs, eſq of Hockton Houſe, Wilts, to Miſs Burſlem, of the Priory, Chriſt-church.—Capt. J. Giffard, of the navy, to Miſs Carter, of Portſmouth.

At Goſport, J. Paul, eſq. to Mrs. Thatcher.

At Portſea, Mr. W. Knight, to Miſs Miall, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Miall.—The Rev. Mr. Londer, diſſenting miniſter at Fordingbridge, to Miſs Chandler, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. Winton, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Drew.—Mr. Stephen Buckle, the oldeſt boatman of this port. This perſon was forced acroſs the channel to France, in the late war, by ſome adventurers, who returned him his boat, and allowed him a ſum of money to defray his expences back.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of the Rev. J. Hopkins.—Mrs. Lavender.—Aged 76, Mrs. Earle, wife of Mr. G. Earle, woolſtapler.

At Portſmouth, Mr. G. Annetts.—Mr. Guymer, coxſwain to Capt. C. Patton, reſident agent for tranſports.—Mrs. Waller, wife of Dr. Waller, an eminent phyſician.

At Bedhampton, Mrs Soane, wife of Mr. Soane, miller.

At Aſh, near Overton, B. Langlois, eſq. of Cork ſtreet, London.—Mrs. Gardiner, widow of the late Col. Gardiner, of Bell Houſe.—Mr. Parker, of Pyle's Farm, near Wincheſter.—Mrs. Dowden, wife of Mr. S. Dowden, jun. of Mitcheldover.

In London, Mr. W. Stokes, formerly a linen draper, of Wincheſter.—Alſo Mr. J. Lambeth, formerly town-ſerjeant, grocer, &c. of Southampton.—The Rev. R. South, of Harley pariſh, near Hythe, in the New Foreſt.—Mrs. Siſſmore, of Wickham.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Loder, of Bath, to Miſs A. Wharton, of Old Sarum.—The Rev. Mr. Sainſbury, rector of Beckington, Somerſet, to Miſs H. Vince, youngeſt daughter of the late Col. Vince, of Cliff Hall.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mr. T. Tipper, maſter of the White Hart inn.

At Devizes, Mr. J. Mayo.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Penton, of Brinkworth, in this county.

At Cricklade, Mr. Wells, father of Mr. Wells, ſurgeon.—Aged 19, Miſs Vincent, daughter of the late M. Vincent, gent.

At Swindon, Mrs. Jones, widow of G. Jones, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, London.—Mr. W. Kemp, of Lynchain.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. C. Hawthorne, currier, of Baſingſtoke, to Miſs E. Pickman, of Henley.—Mr J. Latham, of Abingdon, to Miſs D. Juſtice, of Sutton Courtney.—Mr. W. Martin, of Moleſey, Surrey, to Miſs E. May, of Brimpton, in this county.

Died.] At Reading, aged 77, Mrs. Ridley, of Whitley.—Miſs Spalding, ſiſter to Mr. Spalding, farrier.

At Newbury, aged 56, J. Merriman, eſq.

Mr. W. Friend, for many years a moſt reſpectable ſurgeon of that town. He has long been held up as an exemplary character for piety, which was unſullied by bigotry or ſuperſtition, but charity and candour were its prominent features. He was the firſt to patronize thoſe who wanted ſupport, and the laſt to deſert them. He lived generally beloved; and died the 7th of December, aged 63, univerſally lamented.

At Longworth, in his 90th year, the Rev. J. Williams, D. D. rector of that pariſh.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, in her 18th year, Miſs Dodwell, 2d daughter of the Rev. H. Dodwell, of Maidenhead.

Mrs. Soundy, of Battle Farm, near Reading.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. T. Little, of Biddleſtone, Wilts, to Miſs M. Davis.—Mr. J. Shipway, ſen. to Miſs Fabian of South Wales.—Mr. B. Cox, of Wotton Baſſet, to Mrs. Smith, fancy-dreſs maker.—Capt Neſham, of the navy, to the Hon. M. Graves, youngeſt daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Admiral Lord Graves.—J. Jekyll, eſq. to Miſs L. Sandford, ſiſter of H. W. Sanford, eſq. of Walford.—W. Williams, eſq to Miſs H. Brown.

At Yeovill, Mr. Bethell, ſurgeon, to Miſs Whitmarſh.—The Rev. J. Mathews, vicar of Bewick St. James, Wilts, to Miſs Pippett, of Shepton.—Mr. J. Wait, dry-ſalter, of Briſtol, to Miſs Wade, of the New Houſe, near Newnham, Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. A. Harley, ſaleſman, of Briſtol, to Miſs. M. A. Dowling, of Eaſt Dundry.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs W. Pitt, of Glouceſter.—In the bloſſom of life, Miſs A. Bell, daughter of Mr. Bell, cabinet maker.—In his 77th year, Mr. M. Cooper, formerly a reſpectable merchant.

In his 75th year, Mr. G. Symes Catcott, ſub-

ſub-librarian of the Briſtol library; a gentleman highly celebrated for his ſkill and induſtry in antiquarian reſearches. He was alſo the firſt perſon who introduced the late unfortunate Chatterton to public notice.

In his 91ſt year, R. Scudamore, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county of Glouceſter, and the oldeſt barriſter in England.—Mrs. Bevan, ſtationer.

At Bath, Mr. J. Ford, of Zeals, Wilts. He has bequeathed the ſum of 100l. for erecting an organ in the church of Mere, where he was born and reſided—40l. to the Saliſbury Infirmary—and 10l. to the *ſecond poor* of the hamlet of Zeals.

Mrs. Pollock, relict of the late T. Pollock, L. L. D. rector of Grittleton, Wilts.—J. Gage, eſq.

Aged 84, Mrs. Farley, a lady of a truly exemplary character, in which the moſt fervent piety was united with all the charities of ſocial life.

At his lodgings in this city, in his 65th year, T. Williams, eſq. M. P. for Great Marlow, Bucks, and one of the proprietors of the extenſive copper-mines in the Iſle of Angleſea.

At her lodgings in this city, the Counteſs of Selkirk.

Miſs H. C. Hope, of Craigie Hall, near Edinburgh; a young lady much and deſervedly reſpected and regretted.

Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Lawrence, ſchoolmiſtreſs.

At his houſe in Alfred-ſtreet, Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart. of Marſton Sands, Cheſhire. Dying without male iſſue, the title is now extinct.

T. Newman, eſq.—Aged 49, J. Weldon, eſq.—Mrs. S. Gilbert, cooper.—Aged 79, Mr. J. Wood, hoſier.—Suddenly, Mrs. Pyne, of Widcombe, near Bath.

At Widcombe, Mr. B. Axford, formerly jeweller of Bath.

At his houſe on King's Down, in a very advanced age, Mr. R. Hutchings, formerly commander of a ſhip from Briſtol, employed in the Weſt India trade.

At Clifton, Miſs R. Sotheby.

At Shepton Mallett, aged 21, Mr. B. Giblet.

Suddenly, in London, Mr. J. Lockier, a builder of very extenſive practice. About ſix weeks before, Mrs. Lockier, his wife, died alſo ſuddenly, while ſitting at dinner in the preſence of her numerous family.

At Weſton, Mrs. Hocker.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Davis, purſer of the Fairy ſloop of War, to Miſs M. Legge, of Dorcheſter.

Died.] At Sherborne, aged 86, J. Stidſtone, eſq.

At Poole, Mr. R. Muller, ſurgeon.—Mr. Budden, mercer, of Crewkherne.—Mr. W. Hannen, attorney, of Shaftſbury.

At Litton, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. J. Kirkup, formerly diſſenting miniſter at South Petherton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] W. C. Lear, eſq. to Miſs Brown, daughter of Mr. W. Brown, ſurgeon, of Sandwell.—Captain Mudge, of the royal navy, to Miſs J. Granger, ſiſter of H. Granger, eſq. merchant, of Exeter.—Mr. S. Lixmore, attorney, of Okehampton, to Miſs S. Chave, of Alphinton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Biſhop, one of the vergers belonging to the cathedral.—H. Stonar, eſq.

At Plymouth, in her eighty-ſecond year, Mrs. Lemar.

Aged 87, the Rev. C. Clap, rector of Dodbrooke.

At Tregony, Cornwall, aged 85, Mrs. S. Hearle, widow.

At Stoke Clift, near Dartmouth, Mrs. Lifter.

At Dartmouth, in the thirty-third year of her age, after an illneſs of two days, Mrs. Tremlett, the wife of the Rev. T. Tremlett. She was the eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Notcutt, of Ipſwich, the death of whoſe only ſon is recorded in the Monthly Magazine for November, 1800, page 389. Her character was an aſſemblage of the moſt amiable and excellent virtues, exhibiting the uniform influence of good principle pervading and actuating the heart and life; and the remembrance of her will long be cheriſhed, with grateful fondneſs, by thoſe whoſe happineſs it was to experience her friendſhip. A benevolent attention to the comfort of thoſe around her was the leading feature of her mind; an unaffected kindneſs breathed in every thing ſhe ſaid, and ſhed a luſtre on all her actions. To do good was the ambition of her heart, and ſhe thought herſelf amply recompenſed by the conſciouſneſs of her generous intentions and exertions. So tender and humane was her diſpoſition, that ſhe not only felt it a duty, but a real pleaſure, to ſeek opportunities of conſoling the unhappy, of imparting knowledge to the uninformed, particularly the young, of adviſing and befriending the indigent and the forlorn. Her underſtanding was vigorous and clear, and her mind enriched with the moſt uſeful and valuable attainments. Her piety was genuine, real, and unaffected. She conſidered religion as adding dignity to all virtue, and as conferring more lovely and attractive charms on every accompliſhment. In the intercourſes of ſociety, ſhe was greatly and deſervedly beloved. The habitual cheerfulneſs of her temper, and the engaging mildneſs of her manners, prepoſſeſſed in her favour at the firſt interview, and never failed to conciliate eſteem and attachment on a more intimate acquaintance. In the relations of domeſtic life, ſhe manifeſted ſuch eſtimable qualities, as procured her the peculiarly lively affection,

tion, and animated eſteem, of her afflicted and diſconſolate family. As a daughter and a ſiſter, ſhe was a model well worthy of imitation. In her were united, not only the amiable, accompliſhed, affectionate wife, but the ſincere and ſteady friend, the prudent counſellor, the tender ſoother of every ſorrow, the cheerful happy ſharer of every joy. She was one of the kindeſt and beſt of mothers. Her time and talents were devoted, with pleaſure and hope, to the delightful duty of inſtilling into the minds of her infants the ſentiments of gooodneſs. Her day of life was ſoon ſpent, but exalted virtue marked its fleeting paſſage—reſigned ſerenity and Chriſtian hope brightened its cloſing ſcene. In attempting to draw the general outlines of a character ſo rich in every accompliſhment, let not the writer be ſuſpected of tranſgreſſing the limits of truth. The juſtneſs of the repreſentation will be felt and acknowledged by all, who, like him, enjoyed her friendſhip, and had an opportunity of appreciating her real worth.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Captain Arch. Macdonald, ſon of the late Lord Macdonald, to Miſs Jane Campbell, eldeſt daughter of D. Campbell, eſq. of St. Andrew's-ſq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Paul, miniſter of St. Cuthbert's.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ENQUIRIES into the ſtate of the mercantile employment of ſhipping in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland have lately evinced, that, ſince the peace of Amiens, ſhips to the burthen of 20,000 tons, have been brought into the commercial navigation of this country, more than were, immediately before that period, ſo engaged. It is inferred, that, to enable us to triumph over the competition of foreigners, in the carrying trade of the world, no repeal of the act impoſing the tonnage-duty can be at all wanted. But this inference is deduced without conſideration; that the carrying navigation of other countries has, at the ſame time, increaſed; that ſome of the meaſures for improving the mercantile navigation of France, are but juſt coming into operation; that a part of the augmentation of the ſhipping in our merchant-ſervice is owing to the diminution in the demand from government for tranſports and ſtore-ſhips; that, to prove, for a country like this, that the tonnage-duty ſhould not ceaſe to be levied, it ought to be firſt ſhewn, that its abolition would afford no new encouragement to ſhip-owners, and would not in the ſmalleſt degree, leſſen the charges of freights.

An intention has been ſignified, on the part of government, to extend to a certain number of thoſe which are called the Out-ports, the benefits of permiſſion to land, and depoſit for a time on ſhore, without payment of the duties, ſuch goods as are deſtined for re-exportation, and would, by the preſent revenue-laws, if re-exported, entitle the owners to draw back the duties, even if paid for them. The advantages of this arrangement have been already highly convenient to the port of London. Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, Newcaſtle, Yarmouth, Leith, Aberdeen, may probably derive, in regard to the circumſtances of the trade of each, advantages of the greateſt importance towards their general proſperity, from the ſame arrangements in their favour.

The ſociety of the ſhip-owners of Great Britain have already inſtituted inquiries, and entered upon prudent, ſteady, and moderate meaſures of vigilance and remonſtrance, in reſpect to the enforcement of the navigation-laws, and the protection of the commercial ſhipping of this country from unreaſonable impoſts and reſtraints, from which, purſued with zeal and perſeverance, we cannot heſitate to expect the moſt eſſential ſervices to the trading intereſts of this country. It is highly probable that they will be enabled to ſupport the petitions for the repeal of the tonnage-duty with ſtatements of facts too numerous—too preciſely applicable to the particular point in queſtion, and too undeniably authenticated by unimpeachable documents, not to be completely effectual to ſuppreſs every objection againſt a meaſure, which the true intereſts of the Britiſh empire ſo forcibly demand.

The extenſion and improvements of the woollen manufactures of Great Britain have gradually introduced into them a claſs of capitaliſts and workmen, as well as a number of manipulations, unauthorized by the ancient laws, which the beſt attention of our forefathers to their ſtaple branch of manufacturing induſtry had contrived. Proſecutions were lately inſtituted by attornies, perhaps little ſcrupulous of attempting to thrive in the trade of informers, and in the names of men who would have been little gainers by their ſucceſs, for the purpoſe of enforcing the proviſions in favour of regular apprenticeſhips to weavers, dyers, &c. againſt thoſe who attempted the buſineſs, without having thus learned it. To diſappoint ſuch proſecutions, a bill to ſuſpend, till the 3d of July next, the laws on which they were founded, was brought lately into parliament. It had received the fulleſt ſanction of the commons. The peers, conſidering that the woollen manufactures of Great Britain had riſen to their preſent proſperity under thoſe laws of which a ſuſpenſion was propoſed, and being averſe from the idea that laws ſhould be eaſily ſuſpended, to ſpare the trouble of abolithing them, would not immediately give their approbation to the bill, which had

had been brought to them from the commons. They have, however, given ſuch intimations as ſeemed to be neceſſary to deter informers from inſtituting any new proſecutions while this bill ſhall be in dependence in parliament.

A mine of ore of zinc, affording of zinc 47 per cent. and only 4 per cent. of iron has been lately diſcovered in Cornwall.

The magiſtracy of the city of Amſterdam, and the directors of the bank of that place, have given notice, that the ſpecie removed from the bank for the uſe of the old government has been entirely replaced; that the authority of the bank paper now reſts only on ſpecie actually in the bank; and that the merchants may therefore with confidence renew their uſe of the bank paper of Amſterdam in all the tranſactions of trade. While Montrichard and his troops are in Holland, and while the French government wants forced loans from the Dutch republic, we would not take it upon us to adviſe any one to be too haſty in his confidence in the bank of Amſterdam.

The Swediſh government has lately put its arrangements of debts and credits on a footing in which they have operated to make the courſe of exchange conſiderably more favourable than before to Sweden.

Two years ſince, the bills of the French treaſury could not be diſcounted at leſs than 60 per cent. They are now diſcounted at 6 per cent. per annum. Our Britiſh exchequer bills are at 4 ¾ per cent. The French 6 per cent. ſtock is now at 55.

The American 8 per cents were at New York, on the 22d of November, at 112: the 5 per cents at 100: the 3 per cents at 66: the bank ſtock of the United States, at 151½: the bank ſtock of the ſtate of New York at 125 per cent.

Our 3 per cents fluctuate at the Stock Exchange, at from 70 to 73 per cent. Perſons who neither gamble deeply, nor carry on a puddling traffic from day to day in the funds, will do well never to regulate their tranſactions by the tranſient pretences or ſurmiſes in the newſpapers. It is not likely that, for ſome months, our 3 per cents ſhould either riſe above 75, or fall under 69.

In 1785, the annual value of the hat manufacture at Marſeilles, was 131,666l. 13s. ſterling. It is not now near of that value.

Exports from the port of Quebec, from the opening of the navigation till the 11th of November, 1802.—997,412 buſhels of wheat—28,299 barrels of flour—22,022 quintals of biſcuit—120 buſhels of peaſe—1898 buſhels of oats—1680 ditto barley—1009 ditto Indian corn—14 barrels Indian meal—1169 buſhels flax ſeed—1054 barrels 53 tierces beef and pork—126 kegs and firkins of butter and hogs lard—95 kegs tallow and greaſe—320 boxes of ſoap—92 boxes of candles—96 tierces 65 barrels pickled fiſh—336 quintals dry fiſh—85 tons 9 gallons fiſh and ſea oil—1440 pieces oak timber—986 pieces pine timber—586,904 pieces oak ſtaves and heading—8779 hand ſpikes—386 pairs of oars—9 maſts—118 pine ſpars—38,150 Weſt India hoops—78,600 ſhingles—569 Madeira pipe and puncheon packs—93,507 pine, mapple, cherry, and walnut boards and planks—139 horſes—11 oxen—38 ſheep—124 hogſheads, 6 barrels, 12 half ditto Quebec beer—14,516 cwt. 16 lbs. pot and pearl aſhes—10 hogſheads, 39 boxes eſſence of ſpruce—2 hogſheads, 8 barrels cranberries—6499 minots ſalt.

141 916 beavers—23,748 martins—19,594 otters—11,100 minks—6404 fiſhers—7293 foxes—18,090 bears and cubs—179,659 deers—147,165 racoons—17,301 caſed and open cats—1478 elks—4562 wolves—1433 woolvereen—25,849 muſquaſh—5719 kitts—3356 hares and ſquirrels—892 ſeals—204 caſtoreumeds—2 barrels ſourfange.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE concluding month of this very productive year has not been leſs favourable for the purpoſes of the farmer than thoſe that have preceded it. From the very mild and open ſtate of the weather, the young wheats, eſpecially the early ſown crops on the more rich and fertile ſoils, are in danger of becoming too luxuriant in their growth; and where it can be done with propriety, will probably, in many caſes, require to be eaten down with ſheep. The late ſown crops are, however, coming forward in the moſt promiſing manner, and have, in general, a fine healthy appearance.

Old grain ſtill continues to be ſold at good prices; though perhaps, for moſt ſorts of corn, the markets are a little on the decline. Average price of corn through England and Wales, Wheat 58s. rye 37s. 11d. barley 26s. 6d. oats 20s. 1d. beans 35s. 10d. peaſe 40s. 6d.

The unuſual mildneſs of the weather, during the whole of the month, has alſo contributed greatly to keep down the price of hay, and leſſen the difficulties of the farmer in providing food for his ſtock. At St. James's Market, hay ſold from 4l. 6s. to 7l. 7s. At Whitechapel Market, hay ſold from 4l. 4s. to 7l. 7s. clover 6l. 18s. to 7l. 12s.

The great conſumption of ſtraw, both as fodder, and for the purpoſe of litter, contributes to keep up the value of that uſeful article. At St. James's Market ſtraw ſold from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s. At Whitechapel, from 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.

The

The feeding and fattening of the different ſorts of ſtock have ſeldom been conducted with more advantage than in the preſent ſeaſon. At Smithfield Market, Dec. 27, beef ſold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. veal 6s. to 7s. 6d. pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef ſold from 3s. to 5s. mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. veal 4s. 8d. to 7s. pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.

In thoſe diſtricts where the buſineſs of lamb-ſuckling is practiſed, there has rarely been leſs difficulty in getting the lambs forward, from the ſeaſon being ſo warm and open.

The more general operations of manuring the graſs lands, ditching, hedging, and gripping, as well as thoſe of breaking up the leys, have likewiſe been performed with more than uſual facility, from the circumſtance of the weather being ſo highly favourable.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of November, to the 24th of December, 1802, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.00 Dec. 18 & 19 Wind N. N. W.
Loweſt 28.86 Dec. 16 Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours } 94 hundredths of an inch { Between the evenings of the 16th and 17th of December, the mercury roſe from 28.86 to 29.80

Thermometer.

Higheſt 52° Dec. 10. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 25° Dec. 6. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours } 16. { In the morning of the 6th inſtant, the mercury was as low as 25°, and at the ſame hour on the next day it ſtood at 41°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1·211 inches in depth.

In the courſe of this month, we have had ſeveral froſts: ſeven mornings the thermometer has been lower than the freezing point, but in one inſtance only has the froſt continued longer than a few hours. On the 15th and 16th the mercury was at an early hour as low as 30°, though the wind was the whole time in the weſt; of courſe the froſt ended in rain.

On the 16th, in the evening, the barometer was as low as 28.86, but in ſix and thirty hours after it had riſen more than an inch, namely to 30°, a circumſtance which is not very common. Such a change in the denſity of the atmoſphere muſt neceſſarily be ſeverely felt by the afflicted and tender conſtitutions, as every common ſized perſon had to ſupport a greater preſſure by much more than half a ton weight on the 18th, than he had on the 16th.

Such has been the general mildneſs of the ſeaſon, that primroſes have been ſeen in full flower in the meadows: and on the 30th of November a butter-fly was attempting to gain acceſs into a houſe. A remarkably thick fog laſted for ſeveral hours on the morning of the 20th inſtant.

The mean height of the thermometer for this month is 40° 4 and that of the barometer is 29.56.

General Summary of the State of the Weather from Chriſtmas-day, 1801, *to Chriſtmas-day,* 1802.

The mean height of the barometer for the year is 29.707; that of the thermometer is 50.381. The quantity of rain fallen is equal to 23.348 inches in height.

We have obſerved 102 days in which there has been rain, and 15 others in which it has either ſnowed or hailed. Out of the remaining 248 days, 145 have been remarkably brilliant, in which the ſun's rays were ſcarcely hidden with a ſingle cloud: 67 may be called fair, and 36 completely cloudy.

The following has been the ſtate of wind, as nearly as could be collected from the neighbouring vanes.—Weſt 98 days. Eaſt 10. North 32. South 17. North-eaſt 44. North-weſt 12. South-eaſt 12. South-weſt 80.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*